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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Anti-Axis Pact Signed; Churchill Talks Continue; Prison Break Plot Found

The World's Day—January 2, 1942

Washington: Allies Pledge Joint Peace

Ambassadors and Ministers of anti-Axis nations came to the State Department to sign what Panamanian Ambassador Jaen Guardia described as a joint pact of solidarity and a pledge that none of the nations would sign a separate peace.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill continued their conference on Allied war strategy following Mr. Churchill's return to the Capital New Year's Day. [Page 9.]

Sale of new cars and trucks was prohibited pending a rationing system as the Government planned to halt production of automobiles in a few weeks to convert the industry to manufacture of war supplies. [Page 1.]

Recall of all Army reservists by Feb. 1, chiefly former draftees and National Guardsmen, has been authorized, and the War Department, reversing a previous decision, will continue to accept volunteers, Secretary Stimson disclosed.

The War Department is ready to accept from Charles A. Lindbergh "or anyone else" advice helpful to the nation's war effort, Secretary Stimson said, adding that no action had yet been taken on Mr. Lindbergh's offer of his services.

The Normandie, former French luxury liner, is being converted into a Naval auxiliary vessel under the new name U. S. S. Lafayette, it was announced.

The Maritime Commission established a committee to provide war risk insurance, under a $40,000,000 fund, on United States ships which hold warrants certifying their co-operation with the war effort.

About 1,100,000 German, Japanese, and Italian nationals in the United States were forbidden by Attorney General Biddle to travel beyond the limits of their home communities without approval of Federal authorities.

Vice-Admiral Royal Eason Ingersoll has assumed his duties as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet following a brief ceremony at the hoisting of the admiral's personal flag on the U. S. S. Augusta.

A price control bill described as "much stronger" than the bill passed by the House before the outbreak of war was approved by a Senate banking subcommittee.

New England: Delivery Plot at Bridgewater

Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Corrections Commissioner, said investigation of the slaying of three guards at Bridgewater State Prison Farm disclosed a plot for a general jail delivery in which possibly one prison guard had joined. [Page 2.]

Complete blackout of all New England industrial plants within a five-minute limit is planned by Regional Office of Civilian Defense. [Page 5.]

New Hampshire school teachers gathered to study air-raid precaution measures for their schools.

Massachusetts ended 1941 fiscal year with $4,305,914 cash surplus, Governor Saltonstall told annual meeting of the Selectmen's Association. [Page 2.]

Diplomatic: Pétain Wants Nazi Terms Eased

Marshal Pétain told the French nation that he hoped for a relaxation of Germany's armistice terms. [Page 6.]

Spain and France were believed weakening their Axis ties in the face of United States entry into the war and Allied gains in Russia and Africa. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: No Losses, Halifax to Hatteras

No American vessels have been sunk from Halifax to Hatteras in the first 24 days of war, Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the North Atlantic Coastal frontier, reported.

Sharp reduction in shipping losses from German sea attacks was reported in London. No figures were given.

British Air Ministry claimed that the way was now open for a great bombing assault on Axis territory during 1942.

German planes raided the Southeast English coast New Year's Day in low flying machine-gun attacks, but with slight damage.

War in the Pacific: U. S. Warships Join Dutch

Asiatic Continent

United States warships were disclosed co-operating with the Dutch Navy in the Indies Archipelago. [Page 1.]

Chinese troops entered Burma to fight under the command of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell. [Page 11.]

British admitted new Japanese landings in the lower Perak region on the West Coast of Malaya. Japanese claimed capture of the Port of Kuantan on the East Coast.

Hawaiian Islands

Three islands of the Hawaiian group were shelled by enemy submarines Dec. 30, the War Department said. One of the attacks was upon the Port of Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, causing slight damage.

Other Fronts: Germans Still Lose in Russia

The last German foothold on the Moscow front seemed slipping today as Russians launched a frontal attack on Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of the Capital, and encircling flank drives continued. [Page 8.]

Capture of Bardia, Axis pocket, by British North African forces was announced. More than 1,000 prisoners of war were reported liberated by this action. [Page 6.]

Britain's Commandos carried out a second raid on the Lofoten Islands off the northern coast of German-held Norway. [Page 6.]

Capture of Changsha by the Japanese was reported in German dispatches from Shanghai. [Page 8.]

The World's Day—December 15, 1941

Friday, January 2, 1942

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Japanese Take Manila and Cavite; 26 Nations Pledge War to End on Axis

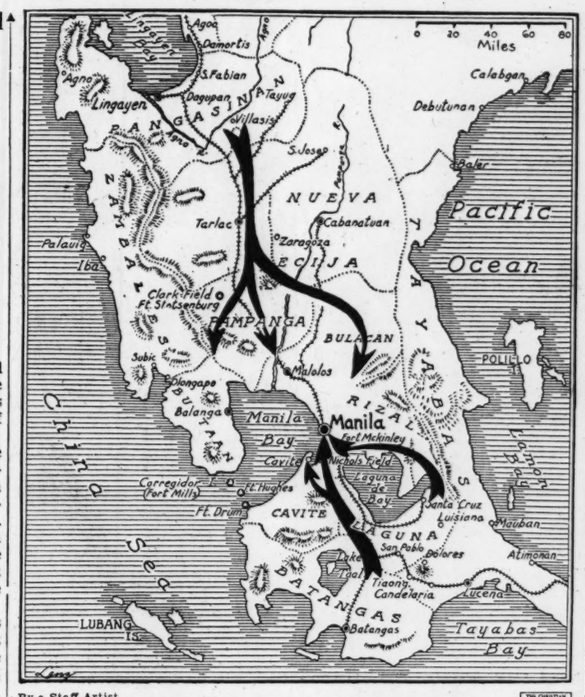
Undefended Philippine capital and naval base fall to enemy but MacArthur's forces continue strong defense north of city and in Bay forts—All vital records and stores removed.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—The undefended open city of Manila, Capital of the Philippines, and Cavite, nearby Naval base, fell to the Japanese today.

Admitting these losses, the War and Navy Departments, however, stated that while serious they did not indicate a lessening of resistance to Japanese attacks. The War Department recalled that all military installations were removed or destroyed and American and Filipino troops removed from Manila when it was declared an open city. The Navy Department disclosed all records and stores, not destroyed by Japanese bombers, were removed from Cavite before evacuation.



By a Staff Artist

Manila Falls—Army Fights On

With the capture of Manila and the evacuation of the United States naval base at Cavite, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's remaining forces are believed still to be putting up a fierce struggle north of the city. The fixed Army fortifications on the Bay—Fort Mills on Corregidor Island, Forts Hughes, Drum, and Frank, on smaller islands—are expected to hold out under siege for some time. Arrows indicate approximate Japanese lines of advance on the Capital.

American Units Aid Dutch Navy Off East Indies

By the Associated Press

Friday, Jan. 2

Units of the United States fleet have joined the Dutch Navy in defense of the widespread East Indies Archipelago.

The official disclosure came from Batavia in today's communiqué from the Dutch High Command, which reported that "one of the warships belonging to the American forces which are co-operating with the Netherlands Navy in the defense of these regions" had been attacked—without suffering "serious damage"—by Japanese planes in the northern part of the islands.

But there was no pretense that this action indicated that any large-scale relief for the forces in Malaysia was at hand. In London a British spokesman declared that British and American Fleets cannot be expected to operate effectively in the South Pacific until they can obtain adequate air support.

Yet further evidence of joint strategy in operation came from Burma. Chungking announced that fully equipped Chinese troops had already entered Burma. It was not disclosed whether they were there merely to protect the Burma Road supply line to China or to initiate a counterattack to relieve pressure on the British. They are to serve under the command of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief for India and British Burma, who recently visited the Chinese Capital.

Meanwhile new Japanese landings on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula brought the jungle battle within 160 miles of Singapore. The

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

Map of battleground in Far East: Page 8.

The War Department emphasized that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops were continuing their strong and time-consuming defense north of Manila and among the city's fortifications in the Bay. Whereas the Navy abandoned its base at Cavite, the Army indicated its intention of fighting on from Corregidor, Fort Hughes, Fort Drum—strongholds that lie across Manila Bay.

Situated on the south side of Manila Bay, Cavite was exposed to the full force of the Japanese advance from the south and was apparently considered untenable. Its abandonment is also considered an indication that no naval reinforcements are expected in the Philippine area in the immediate future.

Recapture Seen Certain

Assurance that the Philippines would continue resistance to the Japanese and that while the loss of Manila was a severe blow it did not mean the end of the fight came from Joaquin M. Elizalde, the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington.

Commissioner Elizalde said he was certain the civil population would not abandon its opposition to the Japanese.

Meanwhile, Congress was expressing the almost universal belief that the loss of Manila was only temporary and that not only the city but all island territory would be won back.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, declared that the American people should not be discouraged by this development.

"We have steeled ourselves to expect some momentary reverses in the beginning until the full force of our power is brought to bear, which ultimately will be done," he said.

Withdrawal Orderly

The manner in which both Manila and Cavite were relinquished indicates that the American withdrawal is orderly and is in line with carefully prepared plans.

The War Department ascribes the retreat to the necessity of "radically readjusting" defense lines and of co-ordinating the defense forces on the Island of Luzon.

The War Department emphasized particularly that the continued use of the fortified island of Corregidor and the other defenses of Manila Bay were preventing the enemy from using this important body of water.

Military authorities in the Philippines also succeeded in evacuating many of the wounded American and Philippine soldiers from Manila on Dec. 31, these troops now being en route to Australia.

Fall Was Expected

Authorities here had been prepared for the fall of Manila ever since it became apparent that the Japanese had established aerial superiority over the area and were in a position to land reinforcements of men and equipment almost at will.

There is no information here as to how long General MacArthur is expected to be able to continue resistance from his present position or through a complete withdrawal to the Bay fortifications. It is certain, however, that he will continue resistance as long as possible for the two-fold purpose of gaining time and wearing down Japanese strength.

The most serious immediate result of the loss of Manila, in the opinion of many persons here, is that it will probably place the Japanese in such a strong position in the Philippines that Tokyo will feel enabled to throw increased forces against other Allied bastions, particularly Singapore, in the Far East.

The capture of Manila came after Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had warned Americans against underestimating the extent of the Japanese threat in the Far East or the efficiency with which they were conducting their campaign there.

Confirming by implication the impression here that the Japanese

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Ban on new car sales forces salesmen to change work—Many get defense jobs.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although still very much feeling the impact of the OPM ban on new car sales, New England's retail automobile dealers today revealed that wartime shocks have already been cushioned over the last three months by a gradual transfer of a part of their personnel from automobile sales to defense jobs.

The Federal decision to halt all new car sales until a rationing plan could be worked out was said in Boston's Automobile Row to have been hastened by a "buying wave" of new cars during the last two weeks occasioned by the rubber shortage. This wave, in several instances, has had the effect of raising "used car" inventories to levels considerably higher than normal at this time, thus opening the way for brisk sales in used car departments for several weeks to come.

Meanwhile, we stepped into one large distributor's plant to get the typical story of the impact upon thousands of new car salesmen who must now look around for new jobs.

Sales Force Slashed

This company normally employs 60 new car salesmen. When the OPM ruling came, that number had already been cut to 30 during a period of gradually declining sales. The rationing program will require no more than three to five salesmen at the most. Which means that at least 25 salesmen are now looking for new work.

Multiply that by hundreds of similar cases throughout New England and you have the immediate picture of a great unemployment situation. Yet it does not sound so bad when it is observed that many of these salesmen are men who have come up from the mechanical departments and hence are good material for defense jobs.

The servicing end of the dealer's establishment pays 50 to 60 per cent of this plant's overhead, normally hiring 80 workers. This company anticipates an accelerated de-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Announcement expected on unified command in Far East—Admiral King mentioned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Twenty-six nations of the new and old worlds have formally pledged themselves, the White House announced today, to employ their full resources against the Axis powers, and to enter into no separate armistice or peace.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—A grand war declaration which will be the culmination of Winston Churchill's New World visit is on the point of issuance here.

It will weave into a whole the inter-Allied diplomatic and strategic discussions which have been going on simultaneously in Washington, Moscow, and the Far East.

The announcement will be a partial answer to Japan's capture of Manila and is expected to set the course for the duration of the war.

President Roosevelt at his press conference this morning would not discuss advance comments on the grand war declaration coming from London and Melbourne, Australia.

World-Wide Plans

President Roosevelt declined to be drawn into a discussion of reports from London and Australia that a plan for unity of allied action was now ready.

In fencing with reporters he laid stress on the point that he knew of no plan relating only to the Pacific.

The comment indicated that the discussions with British leaders here, and the simultaneous conferences including the Russian and Chinese leaders, would be world-wide in scope: although not necessarily incorporating features of supreme Allied command.

Foreshadowing the prospective announcement came cables from capitals of other Allied nations.

Australia Concurs

Premier John Curtin of Australia was reported to have sent Prime Minister Winston Churchill the assent of his Government to the Pacific aspect of the inter-Allied agreement of support and joint strategy. The text had been stud-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Anxious Vichy and Madrid Seek Old Seats on Fence

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 2—There has been a deeply significant change in the past fortnight in the attitude of the governments at Vichy and Madrid, according to information just received here.

Admiral Jean Darlan and Generalissimo Francisco Franco, The Christian Science Monitor learns from reliable French and Spanish sources in London, have for the first time begun to wonder whether after all Hitler isn't going to be the loser and not the winner in this war. The result is there is a definitely discernible effort on the part of both Vichy and Madrid—not yet to come over on to the side of the democracies—but at least to clamber back onto the fence from which they had nearly slipped into the Axis camp.

Rommel's Defeat Significant

There are three main reasons for this sudden modification of official French and Spanish attitudes. The first and most important of all is the success of the Soviet counteroffensive against the German Army in Russia. At first, Vichy and Madrid accepted the Germans' explanation of the reverses on the Russian front, namely, that they were merely strategic withdrawals to prearranged winter quarters and lines. In the last two or three weeks, however, the absurdity of this explanation has become apparent even to those who don't want to believe it and, consequently, political leaders in both Occupied France and Spain who have hitherto backed Mussolini and Hitler to win are now having to reconsider.

The second reason for the rude awakening to the possibility that Britain, the United States and Russia and not the Axis might be

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Help for Singapore Is Declared on Way

By the Associated Press

Singapore, Jan. 2

Gen. Sir Henry R. Pownall, new Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in the Far East, declared today "considerable help is on the way" to Malaya.

His statement, published in the Malay newspaper Kuala Lumpur, did not disclose the nature of the help, but said "it is intended to fight for every inch of ground down the Malay Peninsula."

U. S. Ban on Civilian Autos To Speed War Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Every phase of life in America's motorized civilization will ultimately be touched by the Government's ban on new civilian automobiles which finally cuts the Gordian knot of 18 months' controversy over new factories versus "conversion." Four weeks after Pearl Harbor "conversion" has won the day.

Not only are some 350,000 auto workers in Detroit immediately affected. There are 45,000 auto dealers in the country. In every city of the country salesmen, repair men, service men, insurance men and humble washers are concerned. After them come other rival lines of communication.

And everybody who uses one of America's 32,025,365 automobiles or trucks, or who begs a ride from a neighbor in one, will ultimately be touched by the new order, if it proceeds according to plan, and if the war continues for any length of time.

Necessity Recognized

About half of the 32,000,000 existing cars—48 per cent—are estimated to be over five years old. America's civilization is built on the automobile, its cities and suburbs are laid out in a pattern of a motor world. Everywhere there was a recognition today of the basic importance of the move, physically and symbolically, and everywhere, from one end of the country to another, as reported to Washington, there was the grim response, "we are ready to do that, and a lot more, to win this war."

From the national defense viewpoint, the determination now taken to end all but a trickle of civilian auto production means that the plants are going to be converted, wholesale, to arms use. That process has been going on, with increasing tempo. But 18 months ago when wholesale conversion was first proposed it was rejected, and the alternative business-as-usual policy was adopted, in most cases accompanied by rushing up new factories, and building new tools on a parallel basis, to carry on arms production.

Today the auto industries have $4,000,000,000 of war contracts, and more than ever from now on they are likely to be the keystone of the defense effort.

The new order, issued by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, bans further sale of all new automobiles, passenger cars and trucks till Jan. 15 when a rationing system probably like the tire system will be adopted that will permit future sales only to Government and "most essential" civilian users.

The order was accompanied by a SPAB announcement that it had approved a program for stopping entirely further production of new passenger cars and light trucks within a few weeks. The deadline will probably be Feb. 1, but in the meantime the industry will probably be allowed to produce about 200,000 units, almost double the ceiling of 102,424 cars set last month as the top quota.

Hawaii Weaves New Pattern Of U. S. War for Security

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Jan 1, Delayed—Here in this front-line bastion of America's war power you can read on this New Year's day more clearly probably than anywhere under the flag the outline of the future—the pattern of America's war for security—the formula whereby nations of good will one day will be able "to walk in majesty, in justice, and in peace."

Condensed and simplified by the smallness of space with perception intensified by proximity to danger, this beleaguered community feels and knows both sides of the picture.

On one hand there is the vast power and will of America, which in many respects exists yet only as potential, but which here has enough imposing reality to permit no doubt of ultimate victory. On the other hand there is complete awareness, inborn by hard experience, of the sorrows, humiliations, straining watchfulness, and agonizing patience and time which must be endured before that victory is won.

Nimitz Takes Command

The whole picture etched on the faces and in the consciousness of those here who, more fortunate than those in Manila, need not be overimpressed by the power of the enemies' initial drive, but, less sheltered than the mainland, can harbor no delusions of the difficulties of the task lying ahead.

The story is written in incidents of the past two days here which combine sobering fact with solid reasons for confidence in the future.

Two days ago the Japanese tossed innocuous shells presumably from submarines into three neighboring island seaports—a Japanese "welcome" to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz after taking over the Naval command in the Pacific. Yesterday he kept his attention on laying a solid foundation for the future, dis-

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Eager to Fight Again

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

American Heroes at Pearl Harbor

These five young American Army fliers who distinguished themselves when the Japanese staged their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor said in a press conference on Dec. 31 that they were all eager to meet the enemy again. Left to right, the men and the number of Japanese planes they bagged: Lieut. Harry W. Brown, one plane; Lieut. Philip M. Rasmussen, one plane; Kenneth M. Taylor, two planes; Lieut. George S. Welch, four planes, and Lewis M. Sanders, one plane. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, is shown in the inset.

Saltonstall Announces State Ends Its Fiscal Year With Surplus of $4,305,914

State to Halt Road Building as War Measure

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A combination of departmental savings and a substantial increase in tax revenue collections over estimates enabled the State to end the 1941 fiscal year with a $4,305,914 cash surplus, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association today.

At the same time he indicated a virtual cessation of State road construction except for roads built through partial contribution from the Federal Government.

The rosy State financial picture was one the Governor was obviously pleased to present to the Selectmen holding their annual conference at the Gardner Auditorium, State House.

The Chief Executive indicated to the press that part of the $4,305,914 surplus would be used to finance Civilian Defense appropriations to be voted by the Legislature when it shortly convenes for a special session.

Cuts Tax on Towns

Governor Saltonstall pointed out that of the surplus the Legislature has already voted to apply $2,000,000 to reduce the 1942 State tax on cities and towns to balance the State budget. This tax has been reduced from $17,500,000 to $15,500,000.

A major portion of the surplus is the result of tax revenues exceeding estimates by approximately $2,700,000. Among the increase were a $600,000 boost in cigarette tax revenue, another $600,000 in liquor taxes, $500,000 in the yield from the surtax on income, and $650,000 in collections of inheritance and estate taxes.

"It is gratifying in these apprehensive days," the Governor stated, "when our country is at war and the effort of all must be concentrated on victory, to report to the citizens of our Commonwealth that Massachusetts, at the end of the 1941 fiscal year, is in a sounder financial position than at any time in many years. This condition enables our State to face the future without fear and with the ability to contribute its full share to a successful war program.

Must Save, Governor Warns

The Governor pointed out that more than 25 per cent of the State's 1941 expenditures of $92,858,306 went to city and town treasuries in direct reimbursements, the largest reimbursement in Massachusetts' history.

In revealing that State road construction will be sharply curtailed in 1942, the Governor said, "Any project which may compete with war requirements for labor, materials or equipment, must be postponed. Each situation must be considered on its merits. Another reason for extreme caution in any undertaking is that revenues must be conserved, because uncertain times may affect them adversely and sharply."

The Governor said that power rationing, the curb on new automobile production, and a possible gasoline shortage may cut down gasoline tax receipts substantially. In addition, he said, "we want to build up a reservoir of public works after this war is over. For both these reasons I believe that we should go slow in signing contracts for 1942 road building until we are sure where we are at."

"Our citizens may be called to do without many articles," the Governor continued. "I urge our cities and town governments to make every effort to save money and use their ingenuity in meeting difficult situations. I am calling on all State department heads to tighten their belts and find ways to do without things they have been used to. I pledge our Commonwealth to do its part in this crisis."

35 Bay State Towns Cited For Excellence of Reports

Because they are making it easy for their citizens to understand town government by publishing attractive and understandable town reports, 35 Massachusetts towns were cited by the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association at their annual meeting today as winners in the sixth annual town report contest sponsored by that body.

First-place winners are: Dartmouth, in Class I towns with more than 5,000 population; Marshfield, in Class II towns with between 1,000 and 5,000 population; and Charlemont, in Class III towns with less than 1,000 population.

The contest was supervised by Dr. Charles J. Rohr, Executive Secretary of the Bureau of Public Administration at Massachusetts State College and Research Director for the State Selectmen's Association.

Judges for the contest were Dr. Victoria Schuck, assistant professor of political science at Mount Holyoke College; Lashley G. Harvey, executive secretary of the Bureau of Governmental Research, University of New Hampshire; and Thomas Larson, instructor in political science at Amherst College.

Every town in the Commonwealth entered its annual report in the contest. A town report clinic at which reporting techniques will be discussed will be a feature of the afternoon meeting of the selectmen.

Complete results of the general contest were announced as follows:

Class I (towns of over 5,000 population): 1st, Dartmouth; 2nd, Amherst; 3rd, Walpole; honorable mention to Milton, West Springfield, Middleboro, Longmeadow, Barnstable, Winchester, Braintree and Brookline.

Class II (towns of between 1,000 and 5,000 population): 1st, Marshfield; 2nd, Belchertown; 3rd, Kingston; honorable mention to Nahant, Weston, East Longmeadow, Stockbridge, Williamstown, Norwell, Rockport and Manchester.

Class III (towns of less than 1,000 population): 1st, Charlemont; 2nd, Wellfleet; 3rd, Pelham; honorable mention to Mashpee, Goshen, New Marlborough, Carlisle and New Salem.

Dartmouth and Marshfield will receive cups awarded by the selectmen's association. Charlemont will receive the judges' cup for 1942.

Other awards were made in divisions of the general contest as follows:

Class I

Most attractive cover, Amherst; others, Dartmouth, Falmouth, Longmeadow, Walpole, Barnstable.

Best selectmen's report, Winchester; others, Walpole, Dartmouth, Amherst, Swampscott, Adams.

Best public welfare report, Dartmouth; others, Amherst, West Springfield, Orange, Milton, Barnstable.

Best assessors' report, Milton; others, Brookline, West Springfield, Swampscott, Amherst, Ipswich.

Best visual devices, Amherst; others, Dartmouth, Milton, Walpole, Barnstable, Falmouth.

Best revenue and expenditure statement, Dartmouth; others, West Springfield, Milton, Stoneham, Winchester, Middleboro.

Best general appearance, Amherst; others, Dartmouth, Walpole, West Springfield, Milton, Middleboro.

Class II

Best cover, East Longmeadow; others, Norwell, Marshfield, Pembroke, Kingston, Williamstown.

Best selectmen's report, Weston; others, Kingston, Manchester, Stockbridge, Williamstown, Nahant.

Best assessors' report, Belchertown; others, Weston, Bellingham, Marshfield, Nahant, Rockport.

Best assessor's report, Belchertown; others, Marshfield, Kingston, East Longmeadow, Nahant, Williamstown.

Best visual devices, Marshfield; others, Belchertown, Kingston, Weston, Hatfield.

Best revenue and expenditure statement, Hatfield; others, Kingston, Marshfield, Seekonk, Scituate, Bellingham.

Best general appearance, Marshfield; others, Kingston, Weston, Manchester, Williamstown.

Class III

Most attractive cover, Charlemont. Best selectmen's report, Charlemont. Best public welfare report, Pelham. Best assessors' report, Carlisle. Best visual devices, Pelham. Best revenue and expenditure statement, Goshen. Best general apparance, Charlemont.

Plot for General Jail Break Is Uncovered at Bridgewater

A plot involving 14 inmates and possibly one guard to engineer a general delivery of inmates at the Bridgewater State Prison Farm was disclosed by the tragic New Year's Day slaying of three guards, Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman said today.

This disclosure was made after the questioning of several inmates, including the two directly responsible for the slaying of the guards, Mr. Lyman said.

The plot which, according to the Commissioner, misfired when several of the inmates "lost their nerve," had been under way for three months, he said.

Included in the plot was the kidnaping of Superintendent James Warren and his wife, and the holding of Chief of Guards Daniel O'Brien as a hostage, Mr. Lyman said.

Had Knives and Saws

Several inmates questioned disclosed that four hack-saw blades, and six knives fashioned from shoe shanks, had been concealed for use in the delivery.

Mr. Lyman said he would recommend to Governor Saltonstall that better accommodations be arranged. The State Prison Farm, he said, is seriously overcrowded with the defective delinquent section where the tragedy occurred housing 545 inmates although adequate for but 399.

The Commissioner of Correction also said he would ask William Doyle, State Director of Personnel, to reclassify the State Farm officers as correctional officers. This he said would boost their pay to a minimum of $1,500 with a step rate to $2,040. Custodians at the Farm now start at $16.10 a week, he said.

Annuity for Widows

George Landry, one of the slain guards, was receiving only $20 a week and maintenance, Mr. Lyman disclosed.

Commissioner Lyman said the number of guards in the defective delinquent section should be increased. There are 44 positions, but five are vacant because of enlistments in the armed services, he said.

There were 18 guards assigned to day duty yesterday when the attempted break occurred. This is the normal number of day guards, but should be increased to 25, according to Mr. Lyman. The night force, which employs two fourmen shifts, should be increased to eight men in each shift, he added.

The Commissioner said he would propose that a competent psychiatrist of the Department of Public Health examine all patients before sentencing to the defective delinquent section. Under the present law, Mr. Lyman explained, only certification of two physicians is necessary for commital.

Widows of the slain men will receive an annuity of $1,000 a year, plus $200 for each child, the Commissioner said.

Governor Saltonstall was today awaiting a joint report on the Bridgewater State Prison Farm slaying of three guards by two inmates yesterday.

District Attorney Edmund R. Dewing, Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, and Capt. John Stokes of the State Police are conducting independent investigations and their findings will be pooled in a joint report to the Governor, it was announced.

The Governor said the State Prison Farm incident would not result in another request by him for a new $2,400,000 building for the criminally insane because materials are not now available for such construction. He expressed deepest sympathy for the families of the slain guards.

Fault of Setup

The New Year's Day bludgeon slaying of three unarmed guards was attributed today by District Attorney Dewing to faults in the Institution's setup.

The inmates, gassed and clubbed into submission after setting beds afire and holding guards and State policemen at bay for almost two hours in an apparent escape attempt, were taken to the farm hospital, where it was said they probably would recover.

While asserting he favored the present rule forbidding guards carrying guns, Mr. Dewing told newspapermen he believed the guards should be permitted to carry concealed clubs or blackjacks.

Those slain, George Landry of Whitman, Franklin L. Weston of Bridgewater and Howard V. Murphy of Taunton, were 64, 63 and 48 years old respectively.

Superintendent Warren identified the slayers as Donald Milliard, 19, of Nashua, N. H., and Joseph Sheppard, 25 of Worcester, classified as defective delinquents and serving so-called indeterminate life sentences.

The guards were slain, one at a time and in different sections of the defective delinquent building of the huge farm, by blows from hammers and chisels taken from a tool box and a 30-pound bootjack, a tool used in the farm cobbler shop, said officials of the farm.

Then, using keys taken from the guards, and obscured by smoke and tear gas, the two inmates dodged from one corridor to another, defying police to come and get them.

State policeman Raymond J. "Red" Moran, of Brockton, brought them to halt with the butt of a riot gun.

High Penalties For Violation Of Tire Rules

Wilful violators of the Federal tire rationing regulations going into effect on Monday may be punished by a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment or a $10,000 fine.

This warning was issued by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General of Massachusetts, after receiving the information from the Federal Office of Price Administration.

As Thomas M. Joyce, State Tire Rationing Administrator, and his seven-man State board were busy devising local new tire and tube quotas, the Price Administration Office designated the State Board as the appeal authority in Massachusetts.

Under the appeal system motorists dissatisfied with local board rulings may appeal in writing to the State Board within 30 days, setting forth the appeal basis. The Administrator may require the local board to furnish pertinent facts. Final disposition of the case will be reported to Washington.

More than 300 municipalities have reported to the State Tire Rationing Board that they have appointed their local committees to administer the restricted distribution of new tires and tubes starting Jan. 5.

By a Staff Photographer; International

Motorists Contribute 1941 Plates

Two instances of the sentiment of patriotism which has spread throughout the ranks of automotive America is reflected here as motorists contributed their set of 1941 plates to the Government for scrap metal in the making of tanks, guns, and ships. Upper: These two motorists stopped on their way into Boston at the convenient crate placed on the Worcester Turnpike by American Legionnaires. Similar boxes for scrapped plates have been placed in most cities and towns throughout New England. Lower: A 25-years collection of number plates meant little to John Duffy, Waltham motorist, when Uncle Sam needed the metal. Even a prized 1915 plate went with the contribution.

Court Approves Ouster Action Against Tobin

When Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin officially takes office for his second successive term next Monday, he will be faced with ouster proceedings which passed their first hurdle today.

Permission to bring the ouster proceedings against him, based on charges of violation of the Corrupt Practices Act during the November election, was granted five Boston voters this afternoon by Judge Vincent Brogna of Suffolk Superior Court.

Judge Brogna's action followed two days and a half of hearings highlighted by frequent clashes between Court and counsel and the eventual ejection from the courtroom and reinstatement of Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant-Governor and one of the attorneys for the five voters.

In granting the preliminary request by the five voters, for permission to bring the ouster proceedings, Judge Brogna said that there was "reasonable cause to believe that a corrupt practice was committed and on the evidence it may be proven."

Many Witnesses Called

Counsel for the five voters are: Judge Emil E. Fuchs, attorney for James M. Curley, defeated candidate in the recent mayoralty election; Albert West, one of the five petitioners and a supporter of Joseph Lee, Boston school committeeman, who also was defeated in the recent mayoralty contest; and Mr. Kelly, who represented former Mayor Curley during the recent recount hearings.

The three attorneys summoned more than 50 witnesses including Mayor Tobin, himself, to the hearings. Mayor Tobin did not appear. Witnesses who did appear, however, testified concerning membership in a "Committee on Civic Security" which supported the Mayor in the past election. This committee, Judge Brogna ruled today, did not act as a civic committee, but as a committee to promote the campaign of Mayor Tobin.

The next move in the attempt to oust Mayor Tobin from office is expected to come from the voters who must file a new petition for that purpose. The object of the petitioners was explained by one of them, Miss Marion Nichols, this afternoon, following the Judge's decision, is to seek correction of election evils in Boston. "I am not acting as front for any defeated candidate," she said. "I only want honest elections."

The youthful Mayor, whose 9,514-vote plurality in the November election has been bitterly contested by his principal opponent, James M. Curley, will be sworn in by Frederick T. Field, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

With invited guests in formal morning wear, and as many of the public as can cram into the hall also in attendance, the simple ceremonies breaking Boston's one-term mayoralty precedent will begin at 10 a. m.

When he has finished taking the oath of office, Mr. Tobin will have become the first Mayor in Boston's history to serve more than four successive years.

Everett Plea Wins

Five Everett voters were today granted permission to file removal proceedings against Mayor Frank E. Lewis by Judge Vincent Brogna of Suffolk Superior Court. The case was heard Wednesday.

Crawford Hollidge Gives Presents of Defense Bonds

More than 200 employees at the C. Crawford Hollidge store in Boston received $25 defense bonds as gifts from the directors of the company at a meeting held on Wednesday after the close of business.

The meeting, which was conducted by John M. Hollidge and Herbert J. Clapp, Vice-Presidents, came as a complete surprise to the entire personnel. Maj. Crawford H. Hollidge, unable to be present because of his duties in the United States Army Air Corps, sent his greetings.

The gift bonds were presented in addition to the regularly distributed February bonuses to buyers and other members of the staff, and for the purpose of helping to impress upon all the need for utmost cooperation with the United States Government in winning the war.

N.H. Employees Buy Bonds

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2 (AP)—Deputy Comptroller Arthur E. Bean said today that state employees had voluntarily pledged themselves to allow deductions from their salaries for purchase of defense bonds. Practically all of the nearly 3,000 officials and employees, he said, will participate.

Listers Giving Raid Wardens' Names

As the annual police listing of residents of Boston began today, officers engaged in this work were also required to give to every resident in their territory the name of the particular air-raid warden covering that street. There are 12,000 such wardens.

This is being done, according to an announcement of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, in response to a number of inquiries as to the precautions which have been taken in various localities.

This method of distributing the information was worked out by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, together with the Executive Director, John J. Walsh, and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

J. Weston Allen

J. Weston Allen, former Massachusetts Attorney General, who passed on Wednesday, won national recognition in the early '20s by smashing a blackmail ring which resulted in removal of two District Attorneys and by exposing Charles Ponzi's financial operations.

The ousted and disbarred District Attorneys were Nathan Tufts and Joseph Pelletier of Middlesex and Suffolk counties, respectively, their prosecution being one of several high lights of Mr. Allen's career as Attorney General from 1920 to 1922.

Mr. Allen also exposed a silver stock swindle, obtaining conviction of the operators for illegal operations.

His term as Attorney General is regarded as one of the busiest and most successful in the history of the office.

A native of Newton Highlands, Mr. Allen was a descendant of Richard Warren and George Soule, who arrived in this country on the Mayflower.

After he was graduated from Yale University in 1893 and obtained an LL. B. degree at Harvard Law School in 1896, Mr. Allen was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1915. In 1920 he was elected Attorney General. In 1922 he was defeated for the Republican gubernatorial nomination by Channing Cox who went on to win the election.

After serving as Attorney General, Mr. Allen acted as an advisor to the Attorney General during the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and as a member of United States Attorney General Homer Cummings' Committee on Crime. He also was special assistant to the United States Attorney General on deportation of aliens, 1935-36, and was official representative of the Department of Justice at the Second International Congress of Comparative Law at The Hague in 1937.

Edwards' New Huge Bakery Opens Soon for 24 Hours Day

Defense News in Brief

Edwards Bakery to Open—A huge bakery, capable of turning out 15,000 loaves of bread every 24 hours, will be put in operation at Camp Edwards at Falmouth, Mass., soon by the Quartermaster Corps, it is announced. Preparations for the opening of the camp bakery have been in progress for several months. The most modern bread-making equipment has been installed in the new plant, which occupies a separate building in the commissary warehouse area. Establishment of the Camp Edwards bakery, which will be under the supervision of Lieut. Walter U. Nissen, Commandant of the branch Quartermaster Corps School for Bakers and Cooks at the camp, is in conformity with the policy of the War Department, which considers it vitally necessary that every large post should have its own bakery rather than be dependent on civilian sources of supply.

New Englanders at Blanding—Camp Blanding, Fla., had a definitely Yankee air yesterday when scores of visitors from New England were New Year's Day guests of northern soldiers stationed there. Both the guest house and recreation buildings were full to overflowing with folks from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut who were visiting soldiers in camp, Mrs. Elizabeth Dillard, Hostess at the New England Service Club reported.

Major Paige Called—Maj. Richard C. Paige, of Sturbridge, has been called to active duty by the Adjutant General and has relinquished his duties as Chief of Staff and Director of Regions of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The Committee announced that the office of Chief of Staff had been abolished.

Y. D. Stockade Established—A new division stockade for confinement of all 26th Infantry Division prisoners has been established in the southeastern corner of the main camp area at Camp Edwards. Five small wooden buildings comprise the stockade, which is inclosed by barbed wire. Shifting of prisoners to a division stockade enables guard houses to be used solely for quartering regimental guards which have been doubled since declaration of war.

Expansion at New London—Reopening of the old Groton Iron Works, World War shipbuilding plant, as an extension of the Electric Boat Company, builders of submarines for the United States Navy, is foreseen in a story published in the New London Day. The paper said 5,000 additional employees would be given jobs, and that the New York engineering firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis has been commissioned to make plans for altering the plant. The Iron Works property, where there are six ways, is owned by Alfred Holter, former Norwegian shipbuilder, and the Shell Oil Company. Legal proceedings are reported to have been taken to acquire the property through condemnation.

Bernard W. Trafford

Bernard W. Trafford, who occupied at various times the positions of Vice-President, President, Vice-Chairman, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Boston, passed on today at his home, 118 Woodland Road, Milton.

Mr. Trafford retired from Chairmanship of the Board in July of last year, a position which he had held since October, 1935. He had spent 29 years in the banking business.

Prior to that, Mr. Trafford held executive positions with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, at one time being senior operating Vice-President for the Middle West.

He was a noted Harvard athlete of the early '90s, and was honored by election as class marshal for his commencement with the class of 1893.

Born in Dartmouth, Mass., July 2, 1871, he pursued his early studies in Fall River. He also studied at Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he graduated in 1889. He received an A. B. degree from Harvard.

Auto Sales Ban Sends Salesmen Seeking New Jobs

Continued from Page 1

mand for repairing used cars of owners who cannot now buy new ones.

It is estimated that one-half of the cars now on the road have tires good for one to two years' wear. With retreads still available in substantial quantity, servicing should carry on with little unemployment for at least a year.

Where are the idle salesmen going? Many of them have already gone into the mechanical and tool making departments of the Watertown Arsenal and General Electric plants in Lynn. Others are going to aviation schools, earning 67 cents an hour while learning. Still others are planning to work for Uncle Sam in the supervising end of the car rationing program.

Temporary positions are being found by shifting new car salesmen into the used car departments where increased business in the next few weeks is expected.

Meanwhile the possibility is held out that the large district distributing and retail shops such as those along Boston's Commonwealth Avenue will shortly be taken over for some form of defense work, aviation schools, shell-making or gun assemblies, for instance.

One of the largest Springfield car distributors has already given over his plant to shell-making. It is also predicted that automobile plants will be taken over for relief work.

After the Registry of Motor Vehicles had stopped registration of new cars for a half hour upon the request of local OPM officials, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar, ordered the ban lifted. He found that under State law the Registry has no alternative but to register a car for which an application in proper form is presented.

William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant of the Registry, announced that as far as the Registry is concerned the burden is on the dealer and the car owner and not upon the Registry to see that the OPM ban against sale of new cars and trucks is observed.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "American Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Rumplestiltskin," a marionette show, will be presented by the Puck Puppeteers at the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 p. m.

French lecture entitled "La Vie théâtrale à Paris," by Louis Verneuil sponsored by l'Alliance francaise groupe de Boston-Cambridge. Talk to be given at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Bushnell Drafts Defense Bills

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, is drafting civilian defense legislation to present to the special session of the Legislature later this month, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed today.

The Governor and the Attorney General will confer next week regarding progress of the work and to determine when the Legislature shall be called back to the State House.

Meanwhile, it was indicated that the Legislature may be called upon to consider increased salaries for State, county and municipal workers because of increased living costs.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing, becoming colder this afternoon; fair and much colder tonight, lowest temperature near 27 degrees; winds 15-25 m. p. h.

Maine: Snow flurries except fair extreme southwest portion tonight, colder, much colder south portion; winds 15 to 25 miles per hour.

New Hampshire: Fair south, snow squalls north portion, much colder tonight; winds 15 to 25 miles per hour.

Vermont: Snow squalls and much colder tonight; winds 15 to 25 miles per hour.

Massachusetts: Fair except snow flurries in the Berkshires, much colder tonight; winds 15 to 25 miles per hour.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and much colder tonight; winds 15 to 25 miles per hour.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	37	New Orleans	78	63
Chicago	40	16	New York	53	42
Denver	4	10	Norfolk	61	40
Helena	3	14	Philadelphia	59	43
Kansas City	20	2	St. Louis	46	14
Miami	78	69	San Francisco	50	31
Minneapolis	11	7	Washington	59	40

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:25 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Saturday, 11:34 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:52 p. m.

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Ford's Rubber Lands Gain War Importance

Pioneer experiment in New World successful but lack of labor supply is big drawback.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., Jan. 2—With the sources of the nation's crude rubber supply in the Far East cut off by war, the Ford Motor Company pointed today to its rubber plantations in the Brazilian jungle as successful pioneer experiments encouraging the development of a large crude rubber supply in the Western Hemisphere.

Realizing that if rubber could be cultivated in this hemisphere the United States would have a storehouse of the vital product at its back door, Henry Ford obtained a concession of 2,500,000 acres in Brazil in 1927. When much of the original plantation proved unsuitable, Ford men cut a new plantation from thick jungle at Belterra, high up on an almost inaccessible plateau. Today 3,651,500 rubber trees have been planted there.

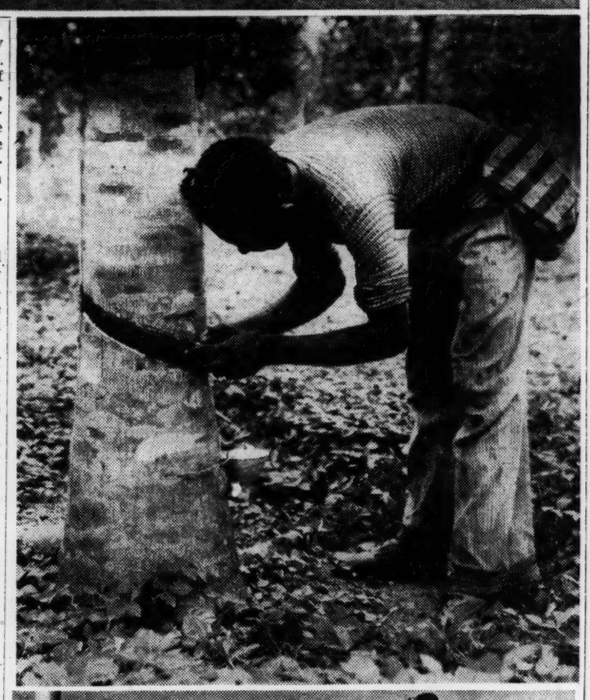
The plantations are now in production on a limited scale. In 1942 they will ship about 750 tons of creamed latex to Dearborn. Each year, as more trees reach full growth, production will increase. By 1950, it is estimated, annual production will be 7,500 tons. The eventual goal is a production of 38,000 tons, the approximate annual rubber requirement of the Ford Company.

Present production, of course, is only a small fraction of the nation's needs, but Mr. Ford and United States Department of Agriculture specialists believe that in time rubber production in the Western Hemisphere can be brought to the point where this country never again will be faced with the problem of bringing its rubber half way around a hostile world.

Specialists of the Department of Agriculture and American rubber companies periodically have visited the plantations to study the methods developed by Ford men. Using buddings of high yielding clones supplied by the plantations, these specialists now are establishing experimental plantations in the countries around the Caribbean Sea.

The one factor now limiting a more rapid increase in production in the Amazon Valley is the labor supply. Brazil is a sparsely settled country and even high wages and the construction of model communities to house workers have failed to attract sufficient Brazilian labor to the remote jungle area where the plantations are located.

The $20,000,000 Ford project in the jungle vastnesses of the Amazon Valley was the first serious attempt ever made to cultivate rubber in the Western Hemisphere, original home of the rubber tree. In the last century, when Brazil was the sole source of rubber, the product was obtained simply by tapping trees which grew wild. Then seeds were smuggled out of Brazil and taken to the Far East, where they were cultivated by scientific methods in a climate more conducive to quick growth. The primitive Brazilian rubber industry was unable to compete with the productive trees of the Orient.



N. W. Ayer & Son

Tire Rationing in U. S. Spurs New Plantations

Looking to Brazil for a new source of rubber, the Ford Motor Company is developing a rubber tree plantation there. Success has been reported but it will be years before rubber can be produced from the trees in great quantity. At top is the Henry Ford School at Beltena, in center a worker is seen tapping for latex and at bottom is the powerhouse at Fordlandia.

Amazon Reserve

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 2 (AP)—Wild rubber trees in the Amazon Valley were suggested by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., as an emergency source of crude rubber for the United States.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company executive said in a radiocast that it has been estimated there are about 300,000,000 wild rubber trees deep in the Brazilian jungles which might be utilized to replace the sources of supply in the Middle East, now under attack by Japanese forces.

(Rubber experts report that the Amazon Valley once was the sole source of crude rubber, the industry there reaching its peak in 1912 with shipments of 45,000 tons. The shipments dwindled to nothing with the development of cultivated rubber in Sumatra, Java and Malaya.)

The Brazilian trees "have not been tapped because the price of rubber is lower than the price needed to provide an incentive to the natives to blaze the jungle trails to tap the wild rubber trees and bring the rubber to market," said Mr. Firestone.

(Industry spokesmen say a price of about 35 cents a pound probably would provide sufficient incentive. Crude rubber has been pegged at 22½ cents. Synthetics generally range above 35 cents.)

Mr. Firestone referred to Japanese attacks on the Middle East as "an attempt to slow the wheels of American industry," called upon consumers to co-operate in the conservation of their tires, and to "accept rationing as necessary."

Dewey Won Manila for U.S. 44 Years Ago

By the Associated Press

It was nearly 44 years ago that the American people were electrified by the news that the Spanish Fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay in a dawn-to-lunch battle with Commodore Dewey's cruisers.

Passing the then lightly armed island of Corregidor, where big guns now guard the entrance, Commodore George Dewey attacked the Spanish Fleet anchored in the bay on May 1, 1898, and destroyed it to the last ship.

The surrender of Manila followed on Aug. 13. Previously the Philippine Capital had been occupied by the Spaniards in 1565, captured and sacked by the British in 1762 and returned by them to the Spaniards in 1763.

Sailings from Mirs Bay near Hong Kong, Commodore Dewey disregarded the danger of mines and torpedoes to take his four little armored cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh and Boston, the unarmored cruiser Concord, the gunboat Petrel, and the armed revenue cutter Hugh M'Culloch into the bay at dawn on May 1, 1898.

Admiral Montojo of Spain had anchored his two armored cruisers, two gunboats, an old wooden steamer and two other warships in line just east of the spit on the south side of the bay that became the United States Naval base of Cavite.

Commodore Dewey, parading his ships past in a line, opened fire at 5,000 yards at 5:41 a. m.—"You may fire when you are ready, Gridley"—and then quit at 7:35 a. m., for breakfast.

Just before lunch he resumed the battle, but by that time two of Admiral Montojo's best warships were afire, and all Commodore Dewey had to do was sink the rest of them and silence the shore batteries.

Just seven Americans were wounded. The Spaniards lost 167 killed and 214 wounded.

Taking possession of Cavite, Commodore Dewey sent word to Washington that he could capture Manila any time, but lacked the men to hold it. He waited there most of the summer until nearly 1,000 troops had arrived from San Francisco. Then the Americans entrenched within 1,000 yards of the city on Aug. 7.

The 13,000 Spaniards within the city were surrounded by Filipino insurgents and were unable to put up a prolonged fight when the general assault began on the morning of Aug. 13. Thy raised the white flag at 11 a. m.

The Battle for Manila—Step by Step

By the Associated Press

War came to the Philippines almost as soon as it came to Hawaii. Herewith is a chronology of events in the Philippines that followed the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor which began the war in the Pacific:

Dec. 8—War begins (Dec. 8, Manila time, Dec. 7, U. S. time); Armed forces go on alert. Japanese bombers range over military bases and ports the length of the Philippines, but no raid yet on Manila; soldiers round up 5,000 Japanese.

Dec. 9—First air raid alarm in Manila sounds at 12:40 a. m.

Dec. 10—Japanese land at Aparri and Vigan, 250 and 200 miles from Manila; intense excitement but no panic in city; Japanese bombers raid Nichols Air Field, Fort William McKinley and Nielson Airport district.

Dec. 11—Japanese landing at Lingayen, most likely beach for offensive against Manila, reported under control.

Japanese battleship Haruna sunk by bombs from plane of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., who was killed. Lieutenant Kelly first war hero.

Dec. 12—Japanese attempt to develop second landing at Lingayen.

Dec. 13 — Lingayen invaders wiped out, Japanese try more landings on west coast of Luzon Island but all repulsed, landing at Legaspi, 250 miles southeast of Manila, disclosed; constables and sentries shoot at "fifth columnists" and saboteurs in city; U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre pleads for help from America.

Dec. 14—Two Japanese transports off Legaspi badly damaged by American bombers.

Dec. 15—Japanese bomb vicinity of Nichols Field; Philippine National Assembly approves state of total emergency.

Dec. 16 — Manila quiet but Olongapo Naval Base, 50 miles away, bombed for second time; Japanese land attack slackens.

Dec. 18—Manila has first air raid alarm in three days but only light damage caused at Nichols and Zablan Air Fields; more than 30 planes bomb port of Iloilo on Panay Island; President Manuel Quezon tells people to have confidence in Government and people of United States.

Dec. 19—Philippine Army inducted into United States armed forces of the Far East; two waves of bombers raid naval base at Cavite.

Dec. 20—Four transports land troops in Davao, Mindanao Island, heavy fighting rages; bombs fall wide of Nichols Field.

Dec. 21—Manila has an hour air raid alarm; Japanese step up activity around Vigan.

Dec. 22—Battle for Manila begins, Japanese land troops from 80 transports in Lingayen Gulf; Americans and Filipinos more than hold their own in first fighting; fighting especially heavy between Santo Tomas and Damortis on gulf coast.

Dec. 23—Lingayen fighting very heavy; Dutch planes help Americans at Davao, blowing up one tanker; Japanese planes damage steel bridge at Villasis, 30 miles inland from Lingayen Gulf; bridge is longest in Philippines.

Dec. 24—Japanese landing at Atimonan, 75 miles southeast of Manila, announced; 40 transports in flotilla; Japanese planes drop heavy bombs in first raid on Manila port area; U. S. headquarters considers declaring Manila open city to escape ravages of bombing; Gen. Douglas MacArthur and staff take field in personal command; Manila has four air raid alarms but crowds complete Christmas shopping.

Dec. 25—Japanese pour more men into Luzon battle; tank units reach area near summer capital of Baguio, another spearhead advancing 25 miles from coast reached Binaloan, only 110 miles from Manila.

Dec. 26—General MacArthur declares Manila open city in proclamation dated Dec. 24; air alarms sound almost constantly in Manila as Japanese strike at near-by objectives; tank battle rages on southern front, artillery duel on northern; antiaircraft guns in Manila dismounted but Commissioner Sayre declares, "We will fight to the last man."

Dec. 27—Japanese reported within 83 miles north of Manila at Moncada; Japanese bombers disregard declaration of Capital as open city and bomb it for three hours and 17 minutes, many dead and huge fires started in ancient walled city.

Dec. 28—Japanese bomb Manila again in utter disregard of its undefended status; raid lasts two hours and four minutes, spreads fires and ruin; Japanese advance on southern front, little change on the north.

Dec. 29—"Suicide squads" of young Filipinos hold Japanese at least 48 hours, enabling Army to reorganize defenses; Manila has air alarm but no raiders; Japanese instead raid island fortress or Corregidor for two hours; Japanese land new forces in southern Luzon.

Dec. 30—Japanese fight to Luisiana and Dolores, each about 45 airline miles southeast of Manila; northern battle line runs east and west through Zaragoza, 65 miles above Manila, as defenders leave Lingayen area; President Quezon inaugurated for second term.

Dec. 31—General MacArthur acknowledges Americans and Filipinos "are being pushed back" on northern and southern fronts by Japanese tanks, armored units, infantry and dive bombers; southern battle line only 30 minutes from Capital by automobile.

Jan. 1—Japanese claim advance so near Manila that gunfire from battlefront can be heard in Capital streets; United States War Department communiqué says General MacArthur's forces have been regrouped into defensive arc close around Manila.

Jan. 2—War Department announces that Manila has been occupied.

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Legislatures Face War Steps; Council Seeks Uniform Acts

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The war emergency has sent State legislators scurrying for their chambers in many capital cities throughout the nation. Elsewhere it has stirred earnest discussion of the need for special state legislative action. About nine legislatures definitely will be in session soon after the first of the year, and at least half a dozen others are talking about meeting. One, Illinois, is now in session. Undoubtedly others will, as there arise needs which have not previously been met, call special sessions.

Uniformity is the keynote of all official state effort, and though this is probably an indication of the natural and growing unity sponsored by our system of federal union, and encouraged now by the common national aim, it grows too out of the very specific work toward that end undertaken by the Council of State Governments over a number of years.

Before these state legislatures, for example, ready for them to act upon as they see fit, will be a complete program for uniform war emergency legislation, just compiled by a special drafting committee composed of state officials and governmental experts, in collaboration with the Federal Department of Justice.

Previously most of the states had adopted one or more of a set of special defense laws, worked out by the Council during the "defense" period prior to entry into the war.

Examples of Action

For example, 27 states have adopted a uniform state guard act, 13 have adopted a uniform law for control of explosives, 16 have passed uniform laws for the prevention of sabotage, three have laws governing the protection of interstate public property, and 25 now have defense councils based on the uniform plan presented by the Council.

Now, though, the Council committee asks state action on laws designed to meet the specific problems of a nation at war. They deal with air-raid precautions, fire defense mobilization, military traffic control, emergency health and sanitation regulations, acceptance of Federal grants, and defense housing and zoning. Others deal with subjects for administrative rather than legislative action.

The main provision of the proposed air-raid precautions act authorizes the Governor of a State to establish air-raid precautions and order blackouts anywhere in the State as he deems desirable, or on request of Federal, military or naval authorities. Local governments would be directed to carry out such orders of the Governor, and along with the State are relieved of liabliity for damages sustained by persons or property during air-raid precautions.

The proposed mobilization of fire defenses act authorizes local governments within the State to lend their fire fighting forces outside their jurisdictions on request of the Chief Executive or if the Governor orders it. Such intermunicipal aid is now not possible under the laws of many states, the Council said.

Traffic Control

Under the proposed traffic control act, the Governor is authorized to request co-operation of all state and local agencies to formulate and carry out plans of traffic control to facilitate troop movements and the transport of materials affecting national defense.

The proposed health and sanitation act authorizes establishment of emergency health and sanitation areas by state health agencies in time of air raid or other catastrophe, or in areas where extensive military, naval or industrial defense establishments have increased population to such a point as to produce unusual problems of health and sanitation.

The proposed bill on acceptance of Federal grants would give broad authority to the state and its agencies to accept federal grants for defense purposes.

The bill providing for defense housing would make it possible for local public housing agencies to be utilized by the Federal Government to provide necessary national-defense housing with all possible speed. Some states already have this enabling legislation. Supplementing existing state planning and zoning legislation, the suggested zoning act provides for interim or special zoning in defense areas, around military, naval and industrial defense establishments.

All the proposed acts are for duration of the war only.

States which have called sessions in January are: Kentucky, Louisiana, New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, and Rhode Island. The California Legislature, which was in session, has adjourned to Jan. 12. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania probably will meet, said the Council headquarters, and Connecticut and Colorado have been talking seriously about it.

Dewey Pays Honor To Office Staff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—After what is generally considered the most successful administration of the office of District Attorney of New York County since William Travers Jerome, Thomas E. Dewey cleaned out his desk today preparatory to turning the office over to his successor, Frank Hogan, tomorrow.

In relinquishing the post, Mr Dewey revealed that 96.5 per cent of the persons prosecuted by his office between Jan. 1 and Dec. 15 had either been convicted or entered a guilty plea, establishing a record for prosecutions by the office.

Last year, he said, the percentage of convictions and guilty pleas was 94.7. This compares with the high record of 86.6 between the William Travers Jerome District Attorneyship in 1902 to that of William Copeland Dodge, Mr. Dewey's predecessor in 1937.

In a brief recapitulation, Mr. Dewey paid high compliment to his assistants, declaring that no such achievement as has gone into the record would have been possible without the high ability and loyalty of the finest group of lawyers he had ever seen in one office.

Director of Rationing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 31—Gov. Charles Edison has named Robert Wood Johnson, head of Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick manufacturers, as director of rationing for the State of New Jersey. Mr. Johnson's first concern, the Governor announced today, would be the automobile tire rationing problem. The post carries no salary. Mr. Johnson is a Republican.

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YOUR DAY LIES AHEAD...

LITTLE one, your day lies ahead. Those things so necessary to your health and well-being must not be lost sight of in today's turmoil.

Now, as in the past—the home is the bulwark of the nation. It must be safeguarded and protected.

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Henry W. Reed
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women Plan Concert For Jordan Hall

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston will present in Jordan Hall the second concert of its third season proving itself an established part of the city's musical life.

The performance of the orchestra during its brief three years has illustrated, according to Alexander Thiede, the conductor, that women can play all kinds of musical instruments just as well as men can. It is breath control rather than great volume that is primarily important on the wind instruments, he points out.

The women of the orchestra—who range in age from 17 to 70—include teachers, soloists, several who are wives of Boston Symphany musicians, mothers and housewives. Many of them come from a considerable distance for rehearsals, one from as far as Providence, R. I. Young mothers in the group have to find competent persons with whom to leave their children on rehearsal nights, but all are on hand regularly and keep up their practice in between times so as to maintain the high standard the conductor requires.

Two Basic Requirements

When Mr. Thiede—for ten years a first violinist of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski—was asked to conduct the orchestra, he made two provisions designed to start it on a firm foundation. One was that it should have a sponsoring organization, the Women's Symphony Society, and the other, that each member of the orchestra should subscribe at the beginning of each season $4 as an associate member of the society. If the proceeds of the season warranted, he would return the $4 at the close of it, he told the women. The proceeds did warrant it and each season the amount has been returned to each member.

Mr. Thiede has given his services as conductor of the organization without compensation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grant is Chairman of the Women's Symphony Society with Mrs. J. Arthur Snyder as Co-Chairman. Neither plays in the orchestra. Several other of the officers do, however. Miss Celia Pond, Executive Secretary, plays the cello; Miss Anna Wise, the Treasurer, plays a trumpet; Mrs. Karl Zeise (Marybelle Fulton in professional life), who is Recording Secretary, plays a double bass; Miss Hannah Livingston, Assistant Secretary, a viola. Mrs. Zeise, who is also a pianist, will be piano soloist for the concert set for Sunday afternoon, May 3. The other program scheduled this year is to be given the evening of March 10.

Recipe for Success

Mr. Thiede believes a recipe for the success of a women's orchestra is to have a man conductor. He says the 66 musicians playing under his baton accept from him criticism they would be less likely to take from a woman leader. The orchestra gets no coddling because it is made up of women, he says. The members work just as hard at rehearsals as the men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—French horn, tuba, timpany, bassoons and all, he asserts.

Knowing that women dislike regimentation in clothes, Mr. Thiede faced a peculiar problem in advising the group of 66 on concert dress. Obviously if they were asked to wear evening gowns and allowed a free choice of color, vermilion and orange might be combined in the violin section, harsh yellow and old rose in the trumpet section. With a judicious touch, Mr. Thiede decreed that the dresses should be fundamentally black in winter and white in summer, allowing each musician the privilege of enlivening her costume with a gay color note as in a flower or clip.

Ironing Out a Difficult Passage

Miss Hannah Livingston, viola player, left, and Alexander Thiede, founder and conductor of the Women's Symphony Orchestra, listen while Miss Frances Snow practices an intricate flute passage for the second concert of the orchestra to be given in Jordan Hall next Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Snow is the daughter of Dr. Francis W. Snow, organist at Trinity Church, Boston, and is a student at the New England Conservatory of Music.

FM Programs Start Listing In the Monitor

Inaugurating the publication today of programs transmitted to Boston over FM, or frequency-modulated, stations, The Christian Science Monitor recognizes a growing branch of the art of sound radiocasting. For the present the Monitor will publish the schedules of FM programs radiocast the same day of publication with the addition of Sunday's schedules in the Saturday editions. Though there are other experimental FM signals on the air in Boston the Monitor will publish at present only the listings of two local stations which operate with a commercial license.

In publishing these programs the Monitor also takes note of the future of radio. For it is upon these same frequencies that television pictures and facsimile, or "radio printing," are also radiocast.

The channels made available for FM radiocasting by the Federal Communications Commission range in the band from 42,000 kilocycles (42mc) to 50,000 kilocycles (50mc) and lie in the so-called "ultra high" frequency band beyond even the high frequency short wave bands which relay programs across the oceans.

A special FM receiver is required to dial these listed programs though a modern high fiedlity receiver may be adapted for FM programs by use of an FM converter. FM receivers and converters are today being manufactured by a dozen well established radio manufacturers.

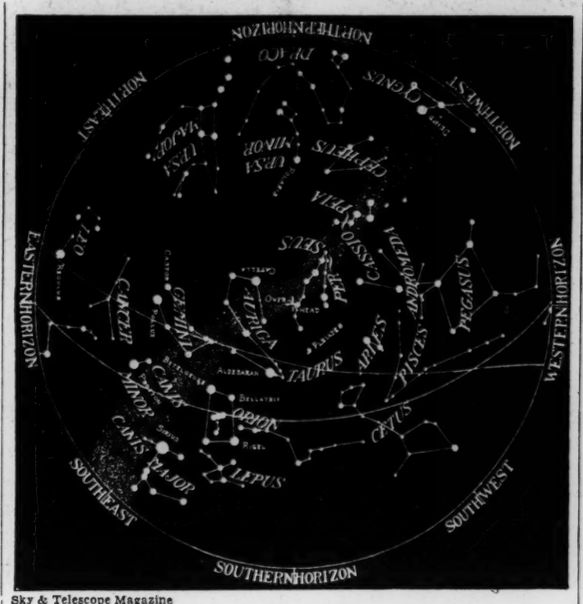
Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy; Arthur Rubinstein, pianist.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana;" music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant;" music.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, songs; organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
8:15 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Manila comment; music.
9:30 p. m.—Russell Bennett's Notebook.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—Billy Keaton's Variety Show.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Recorded Air Raid; music.
11:30 p. m.—BBC news.
11:35 p. m.—Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.



Sky & Telescope Magazine

Chart Drawn for Amateur's Guide

The stars as seen from mid-northern latitudes at 9 p. m., Jan. 7; 8 p. m., Jan. 23. Magnitudes of the stars are indicated by the sizes of the disks marking the stars, and the names of some of the brighter stars appear. The ecliptic and the equator are shown, the latter touching the horizon at the east and west points.

On the Way for January

Prepared by the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History for The Christian Science Monitor

The earth reached its perihelion this afternoon at 2 o'clock and approached within 91,341,000 miles of the sun, or approximately 3,000,000 miles nearer than in July, when it is in aphelion. Tonight the moon is full at 10:42 a. m. (E. S. T.). Last quarter moon occurs at 1:05 a. m. (E. S. T.) on Saturday, Jan. 10. New moon will be at 4:32 p. m. (E. S. T.) on Friday, Jan. 16, and first quarter at 1:35 a. m. (E. S. T.) on Saturday, Jan. 24.

During the first half of the month Venus sets about two hours after sunset. It has a magnitude of -4.3 and appears as a crescent in the telescope.

The planet Mercury will shine as an evening star toward the close of the month but will be difficult to observe in the northern hemisphere.

On Jan. 15 Mars crosses the meridian at 6:19 (E. S. T.) and sets soon after midnight.

Jupiter, which crosses the meridian at 9:03 p. m. (E. S. T.) on Jan. 15, sets about three hours before sunrise. This is the brightest planet visible after Venus has set, shining with a magnitude of -2.2.

To the west of Jupiter and not far from the Pleiades is Saturn which transits the meridian at 7:40 p. m. (E. S. T.) on Jan. 15 and set about 3:00 a. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of the total of 293 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m. Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 2 p. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1400kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeat by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 4:30 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc (25.64m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 3

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Jan. 4

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m) and 11.73mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Short Waves in Boston

6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor: recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese and Brazilian Program.
7:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
9:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—World Radio University Series.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS 11.87mc 25.6m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Opera Excerpts.
4:30 p. m.—Press Review (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Chopiniana.
5:30 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page Of The Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Modern Harmonies.
9:45 p. m.—Vocal Concert (Mario Silveira).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Quarter Hour Classics.
10:30 p. m.—Music To Dance By.
10:45 p. m.—NBC Camera Club.
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight music.

Foreign Trade In Boston Off Little in '41

Boston's foreign trade, as measured by the number of vessels arriving from foreign ports during the year 1941, fell off only comparatively little from the 1940 record, customs figures disclose.

Though the war has resulted in diverting, curtailing and suspending various shipping lines, a total of 1,248 vessels of all types, including 18 airplanes, arrived here from other countries during the year. During 1940 the total was 1,378, the figures show.

Japanese steamers fell off from 56 that arrived in 1940, to 27 in 1941.

Passenger traffic fell off the most, only 13,956 passengers landing at Boston from foreign ports in 1941, against 20,920 in 1940.

Fish receipts at Boston direct from the fishing grounds totaled 309,563,051 pounds in 1941, compared with 250,818,750 pounds the preceding year.

New Power Unit In Maine at Work

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 2 (AP)—Power from the first of two 27,000-horsepower steam turbines at the new Mason plant at Wiscasset began flowing into the Central Maine Power Company's transmission lines last night.

President Walter S. Wyman notified stockholders in his annual letter that the second unit, ordered last June for delivery in June this year, could not be delivered until 1943 at the earliest.

"We do not feel disturbed at this delay," Mr. Wyman wrote, ". . . even with the additional demand for defense operations which will undoubtedly be placed upon us during the coming months."

Mr. Wyman said the Wiscasset plant had been named for Frank H. Mason, Chief Engineer of the New England Public Service Company, who designed and superintended construction of nearly all the Central Maine's plants.

Beverly Club Aids War Effort

At a recent meeting, the members of the Lothrop Club of Beverly took up a collection which resulted in their being among the first of the clubs in the Ninth District to purchase a $100 United States Defense Bond, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Arthur LeMay, Club Treasurer.

The Club's first meeting in the new year will be a candle-light concert next Friday at 2:30 p. m., in the Unitarian Parish House. The quintet from the Eighteenth Century Orchestra, dressed in court costumes of that era, will present selections from the masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The instruments include flute, oboe, English horn, cello, and piano. Raffaelo Martino conducts.

Hostesses for the day are Mrs. Oscar R. Frost, Chairman and the members of the Music Committee, Miss Marion F. Crafts, Mrs. Harlan A. Cole, Mrs. Ernest O. Oberg, and Mrs. Albert F. Teague.

Club to Hear Psychiatrist

The Harvard Woman's Club of Boston will hear a talk on "Our Mind and Our Emotions" by Dr. Abraham Myerson, clinical professor in psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School, at its next meeting, Jan. 8 at 2 p. m., in the Hotel Vendome. A question period will follow.

Robert Brink, violinist, who was a 1941 soloist with the Boston Symphony Pops Orchestra, will present selections, and tea is in charge of Mrs. Homer C. Sowles, whose pourers will be Mrs. Joseph A. Barry, Mrs. George C. Gebelein, Mrs. Albert Haertleln and Mrs. Melville F. Rogers.

Antiques Group to Benefit

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiques, Boston, will ultimately receive $70,000 from the estate of Edward Pearce Casey, architect, who passed on Jan. 2, 1940. A tax apprisal filed Dec. 31 valued the net estate at $615,076. His widow receives the life income, after which the bulk of the estate will go to public bequests.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Jan. 4

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

London—5 p.m.—"Britain Goes to It." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Sydney—5:15 p.m.—"The Truth of It Is . . ." VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.
London—6:30 p.m.—"With the Troops in Britain." GSC, 9.58meg 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg. 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Moscow—6:45 p.m.—Program in English. RNE, 12meg, 25m.
London—7:15 p.m.—American Eagle Club Program. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
London—7:55 p.m.—"Thank You, America!" GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75 meg, 25.5 m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
London—8:15 p.m.—"Starlight." GSC 9.58 meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
London—8:30 p.m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Moscow—9:30 p.m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18meg, 19.7m.
Guatemala—10 p.m.—"La Vida Que Vuelve." Gomedy in Spanish by S. and J. Alvarez Quintero. TGWA. 9.68meg, 31.3m.
London—10:30 p.m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:30 p.m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg, 31.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Manuscript Club's Meeting A 'First' in Busy '42 Start

Now that the Christmas and New Year holidays are behind them, clubwomen are looking forward to an almost immediate resumption of regular club activity, with a variety of speakers scheduled to address clubs in Greater Boston this coming week.

Octavia Roberts Corneau will be the guest speaker at the meeting Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock of the Manuscript Club of Boston, to be held in the Hotel Vendome. Miss Corneau is a columnist and writer of magazine articles, and her subject will be "Writing for the Small Town Newspaper."

The meeting will be preceded at 1:15 by a session of the Executive Board, and at 2 o'clock by the study groups for the reading and criticism of manuscripts.

"Charm Through Speech" will be the subject of a talk by Helene Boll on Monday at the Education Day meeting of the West Medford Woman's Club, in Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue.

Also, Mrs. Walter H. Woods, State Federation Chairman of War Relief Work, will tell of what is being done throughout the State by that department of the clubs.

Mrs. Harry S. MacNish, President, will preside at the business meeting, and hostesses for tea will be Mrs. S. Preston Higgins and Mrs. Walter H. Stewart.

Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Northampton will speak on "Glimpses of India and Greece" at the next meeting of the Community Club of Canton, on Tuesday at 8 p. m., in the Evangelical Congregational Church, of which Dr. Harlow's father was pastor for 16 years. It is the club's guest night and the meeting is open to all interested.

A musical program will be furnished by a vocal quartet, and refreshments are to be served by Mrs. John E. Fish and her committee.

Dr. Arthur Leonard, professor emeritus of Bates College, Auburn, Maine, who recently retired after more than 40 years of service at the College, will speak at a tea to be given by the Boston Bates Alumnae, Saturday, Jan. 10, at the Blue Ship Tea Room on T Wharf, Boston, at 2:30 in the afternoon.

The hostess in charge of reservations is Mrs. Rodney Page, assisted by Mrs. Marion Kirschbaum and Miss Valeria Kimball.

Dr. Poole to Talk At West Newton

The program at the next meeting of the West Newton Women's Educational Club in the Second Church Parish House, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock, will feature a talk by Dr. Margaret Matheson Poole, on "Coincidental—or What?" Mrs. E. Warren Howe is program chairman.

In addition, there will be a showing of the Greater Boston Community Fund motion picture, "The Challenge," and tea will be served by Mrs. Karl Boegner and her hospitality committee.

The American Home Class of the club will meet Jan. 7 for luncheon at the home of Mrs. C. David Gordon, 35 Lindbergh Avenue, at 12:30 o'clock, and Mrs. Frank A. Hannon will act as chairman. A representative from the Greyhound Bus Lines will present a motion picture called "Greyhound Travelogue."

Talk on League of Nations

Miss Irene Armstrong, Secretary of the League of Nations Association in Boston, spoke today at a morning coffee given at the Junior League Club House, Zero Marlboro Street, by Miss Virginia Lee Hatch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Parker C. Hatch of Hingham.

Miss Armstrong discussed informally the part young people today can take in winning not only the war but the ensuing peace, which, she said, will be "a better peace, when it comes, than has ever followed a war." She urged her listeners to give some thought to the peace that is to come, and said "Many of the great minds in various parts of the world are now saying 'In time of war prepare for peace,' and it is because of that fact and because of the many groups that are following out that admonition, that I say you are going to see a better peace than followed World War No. 1."

The speaker sketched the history of the League of Nations briefly and reminded her audience that in spite of tragic failure on many scores, the League had a record of "splendid attainments in the fields of social and humanitarian betterment, of labor conditions in backward countries, and in the economic and financial realms." What she termed "the League of Nations-in-Exile" is today somewhat scattered but still functioning: the International Labor Organization is at McGill University in Montreal; the Financial and Economic Sections are at Princeton, N. J.; the Opium Section is in Washington, where it is also hoped the Health Section will soon be.

Whatever its shortcomings, Miss Armstrong pointed out, the League of Nations set the pattern and the precedent for the future resolution of world problems across the council table, instead of by the sword alone.

Miss Hatch, a graduate of the Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence and now a freshman at Vassar College and a provisional member of the Junior League, chose this type of holiday entertaining rather than a purely social party, as being more constructively in tune with the times.

Newton Highlands Talk on Home Art

The Newton Highlands Woman's Club will hear a lecture by Mrs. Peabody Watts, a member of the staff of the Paine Furniture Company of Boston, on the subject of interior decoration, illustrated by fabrics and accessories, at its next meeting, on Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. in the Parish House of the Newton Highlands Congregational Church. Mrs. Watts' career as an interior decorator has taken her to many parts of the world, and she has practiced her profession in as widely separate places as England and the Orient. She will show how the average home may be brought up to date in its furnishings.

The Art Corner will present a display of pencil sketches of Gloucester scenes, done by Mrs. Joseph H. de Vicq, who is a club member.

Sportsmen's Show To Stress Defense

The New England Sportsmen's Show, to be held at Mechanics Building beginning February 7 through the 15th, will have as its central theme this season the subject of National Defense, with an actual Army Camp in full operation during the show, as well as scores of exhibits from the United States Navy and the Marines.

There will also be many exhibits showing the type of work performed by Public Safety Committees, Civilian Defense and war relief organizations. The western hemisphere will have its share of attention with the show featuring an exact reproduction of a Mexican village. Exhibits from the Canadian provinces are also to be scheduled as feature attractions.

The ever-popular log rolling, wood chopping and canoe tilting contests are included in the 1942 program, with Chief Needahbeh as master of ceremonies.

A new international note is promised for this season with a radiocasting of at least one program to the conquered nations of Europe and to the Far East over shortwave Station WRUL.

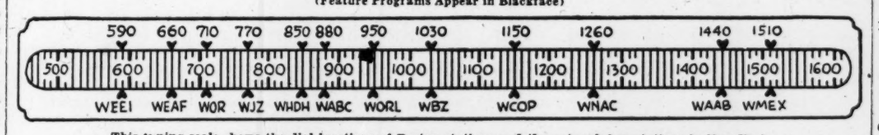
Winchester Clubwomen To Discuss Americas

The Literature Class of the Winchester Fortnightly Club will meet on Monday at 2 o'clock in Fortnightly Hall, to consider the culture and literature of Venezuela and Colombia.

Mrs. Joseph W. Morton will have Venezuela as her part of the discussion, while Mrs. J. Murray Ross will speak on Colombia.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
2:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	**Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor**	Sports and Music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs.	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'		Sports and Music
3:45 Br'dway Bandwagon	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Sports and Music
4:00 British - American	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Tom Davis, President, Rotary International	Sports and Music
4:15 Concert	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music	News Service	Dinner concert	Defense talk; music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Dance Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45 Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour: Olyn Landick; drama; guests; orchestra; E. Davis**	**"Ask the Children" "Ask the Children"**; Charles Laughton; M. Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Sizing Up the News"; Bob Stanley's Orchestra	WMEX Lyric Theater WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30		**"Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Lest We Forget"; drama
8:45			Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"The Alpineers"
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30 First Nighter; B.	"Michael Piper"; dra-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Russell Bennett's Note-	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	matic sketch; News	House"; variety	book: orchestra	"Classical Album"
10:00 Concert Orchestra	"Party Line"	"Wings of Destiny";	Cedric Foster	Five Star News
10:15 Concert Orchestra	First Piano Quartet	dramatic sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Olga Coehlo, songs.	"War Extra"; comment	"Studio X"; popular va-	Billy Keaton's Variety	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Robert Patterson	riety program	Show: musical	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Safety Talk; Mas-	News; Music	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:15 ter Works of Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Air Raid Talk; orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:30 Howard Jones' Or-	"Music You Want"	"Unlimited Horizons";	Henry F. Taylor	"Day's End"
11:45 chestra	"Music You Want"	dramatization: speakers	roe's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"; Taxes	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	Headline News	
7:45 News; War summary	News	"Good Morning"; music.	Organ Recital	
8:00 **The World Today**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Music.	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Revue; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Homespun Harmonies
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round: music	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 **"March of Youth"; play; music; games**	"Millwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm: orchestra; vocalists	"Rainbow House"; youth show with Bob Emery.	Studio Program "Handy Andy"
10:15	News; Music	"America the Free"	Ted Fletcher	Shopping News
10:30 Salute So. America.	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	Highlights and Halftones	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra			
11:00 News; 'Kay Thomp-	Four-H Club Program	"Lincoln Highway";	Baritone and Organ	Letter Quest
11:15 son"; music; drama	The Band Played On	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	Letter Quest
11:30 Voice of Broadway	Two Men and a Girl	"Saturday Vaudeville"	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	Defense; Music	with Jim Ameche: orch.	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 **Theater of Today: Heather Angel**	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Francine: popular music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour' speakers; orch.	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Dept. of Agriculture	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures	"What's on the Air"	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45 Juan Arvizu, songs	War News	Dance Orchestra	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Oklahoma City Univer-	Dance Orchestra	Military Marches
2:15 Books; guest	Donizetti's "L'Elisir	sity A Capella Choir	Dance Orchestra	Military Marches
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	D'Amore," with Bidu	Band Parade	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	Sayao; Bruno Landi;	East-West All-Star foot-	Gypsy Caravan	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Francesco Valentino;	ball game	Dance Time	Sports Results
3:15 Country Journal	Salvatore Baccaloni;	East-West All-Star foot-	Dance Time	Sports Results
3:30 United We Stand	Mona Paulee; Ettore	ball game	Concert Album	Sports Results
3:45 United We Stand	Panizza, conductor	East-West All-Star foot-	Concert Album	Sports Results
4:00 Matinee at Meadow-	Metropolitan Opera:	ball game	Network Orchestra	Sports Results
4:15 brook	Donizetti's "L'Elisir	East-West All-Star foot-	Network Orchestra	Sports Results
4:30 News; Matinee at	D'Amore"	ball game	Pan Americana	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45 Meadow brook	Metropolitan Opera	East-West All-Star foot-	Pan Americana	Melody Mirror
5:00 **Cleveland Symphony Orchestra; Artur Rodzinski, conductor**	Glen Miller's Serenade	ball game	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Glen Miller's Serenade	East-West football game	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Glen Miller's Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Glen Miller's Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports Reports
7:00 **'People's Platform': informal discussion**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	It's Dance Time	Five Star News
7:30 Jobs for Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 Jobs for Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Circle C Ranch Boys
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Christian Refugees
8:15 Guy Lombardo Or.	drama	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Gay Nineties Revue
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Ted Steele; variety pro-	'Truth or Consequences':

Extensive Real Estate Progress Throughout Nation Reported for 1941

U. S. Builders Found Planning Ways to Meet Restrictions

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

The year 1941 was one of tremendous progress in real estate fields. New phases of realty activity promised the beginning of the end to many old problems that have burdened the home builder and delayed the construction industry for generations, according to C. T. S. Keep, President of Previews, Inc., national real estate clearing house.

In a resumé of the old year and an insight into the new year drawn especially for this column, the realty specialist pointed out that present world conditions, while they have struck a hard blow at all industry including real estate, have left builders not bewildered, but "devising new methods of coping with a constant stream of new developments that are bound to vitalize the entire realty business."

As part of the new order in real estate, Mr. Keep alluded to a back-to-the-land movement that is turning wealthy refugees from war-torn Europe to productive farms where they can lead "a simple American existence or raise cattle on vast ranches of many thousands of acres."

With Mr. Keep this is not just a visualization of what may come, but a straightforward statement of what is actually happening. He cited the vast Stuart properties of more than 30,000 acres, covering 50 square miles of Virginia land as attracting world-wide correspondence from prospective buyers. Letters have also been received from widely distant sources regarding "White Face Ranch" a Texas cattle ranch transported to the hills of Vermont.

Recent Purchases

"Burleigh Manor," the historic 600-acre farm near Ellicott City in Maryland, has been purchased for occupancy by Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, while the 65-acre farm of Joseph Platt in Hunterdon, N. J., has been purchased by Pierre Matisse, son of the famed French painter, Henri Matisse.

Requests for American home catalogues are coming in to realty offices from Havana, Cuba, the Virgin Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Venezuela and various points in South America.

The priorities phase of the defense program has thrown a cloud over new construction and thus turned the attention of prospective home owners, not only to the older type of properties, but to properties located in rural districts, away from the bustle of industrial activity and the threats of air raids.

Another trend noticeable to Mr. Keep in the 1941 markets is the effort to get into homes that will not be overburdened with taxation. The places enjoying the lowest tax rates are attracting the most interest, whereas communities in the higher tax brackets are finding it increasingly difficult to unload properties for sale, many of which have passed from private ownership into the hands of banks and mortgage associations.

Upward Exchange Trend

Full participation of the United States in the world war said Mr. Keep, has not noticeably changed the status of real estate. After a brief period of uncertainty, he added, inquiries for properties swung on the upclimb. People may not be able to obtain new construction but they definitely must have shelter. And this shelter is being found in an exchange of locations which is keeping the realty market active.

The New York Clearing House of Previews alone announced 2,000 inquiries every month for used properties. "Not only expatriated Europeans, but Americans, too," Mr. Keep went on, "are realizing the potential value of farmland and seeking acreage for investment purposes. The small estate with its tillable soil and lateht pasture land has created a large share of buyer interest for conversion into farm use. Among some of the smaller estates, comprising from three to 30 acres, sold during the past year through Previews, Inc., are those formerly owned by Mrs. Frederic Bull at Bernardsville, N. J., sold to V. B. Curtis, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Mrs. Joyce B. Balokovic, wife of the famous violinist, at Camden, Maine, purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sprague; William B. F. Drew's Sharon, Conn., property, "The Cottage," sold to Jay Te Winburn, New York photographer; and that of George Post at Great Neck, Long Island, bought by "The Hartmans," famous dance team.

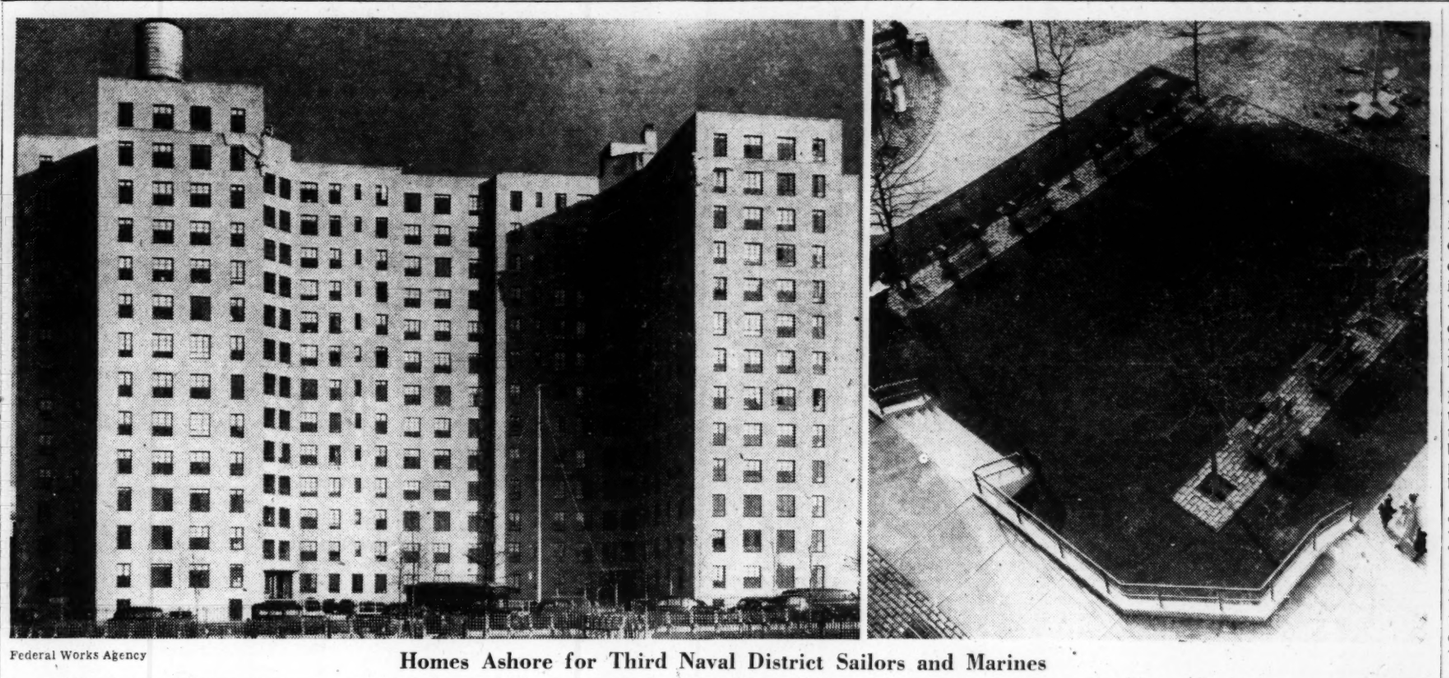
Other Sales

"Then there were sales involving the homes of Mrs. Claire M. Torrey at Fairfield, Conn., which was purchased by Richard Rodgers, the song writer; Mrs. Franklin Edson at Greenwich, Conn., to Mrs. Vivian S. Kennedy; Robert Caples in Pottersville, N. J., to Sydney W. Davidson, New York attorney; and the historic old house in Ridgefield, Conn., which was sold by J. Whitney Peterson.

"Our present defense program has affected real estate as it has practically all fields of business endeavor. Real estate, however, has been directly influenced by the growth of a transitory population produced by the 'mushroom' development of factory towns, as well as the abnormal expansion of small towns taken over by thousands of Army camps throughout the country.

"In addition to a constant transfer of Army and Navy personnel from one post to another, there is that of many executives of large corporations whose duties are being changed by defense and war work.

"Indeed much of the current interest in the older and larger home may be directly due to the priority situation, since many building materials for new houses are being reserved for defense purposes. The net result from a real estate point of view may well be a gradual absorption of sound existing homes, rather than a continual seeking after the new. This development should forcibly affect the real estate market by boosting sales prices and destroying 'give away' sales figures."



Federal Works Agency

Homes Ashore for Third Naval District Sailors and Marines

Built for married enlisted personnel of Navy and Marine Corps on shore duty within the Third Naval District, this 13-story apartment building is typical of the type of construction that will overshadow most building in 1942. It contains 764 rooms, was built of fast-drying concrete to facilitate construction and the first tenants moved in Dec. 8. The picture at the right shows one of the numerous courtyards of the project, which is located at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Blackout Drill Program For Plants in N. E.

New England's defense industry will begin including blackout drills in its production routine until every plant from Maine to Southern Rhode Island can shut down inside of five minutes, with every visible light extinguished, it was disclosed today at the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense.

Dean James M. Landis, New England Director, said he had sent to each of the six State Capitals in the First Corps Area instructions bearing Army, Navy, and OCD approval, requesting that the drills begin at once.

They would continue, Dean Landis added, until local authorities were satisfied the plans were "workable and satisfactory."

Ideal speed for extinguishing lights visible from the outside would be approximately five minutes, although most plants cannot do it at present in less than seven, the Director said.

Full Instructions Due

Several defense plants in the area, including the Fore River Shipyard and the Charlestown Navy Yard, have had the type of drill now contemplated for all industries in New England, Dean Landis said.

Complete blackout instructions for civilians, including details on how to find one's way through pitch-black streets, will be made public next Sunday, it was learned.

Practice blackouts will begin in the New England area soon after, it was expected.

Dean Landis announced appointment of the following men to the Protection Division of his staff: Lieut.-Col. Alfred L. Ligourie of New London, Conn.; Maj. Russell E. Hamlin of Lynnfield, Mass.; and Maj. Earle H. Julian of Providence, R. I.

Heavy Tasks Involved

Adding to the Army and Navy-indorsed instructions sent State Civilian Defense offices, the Regional Office suggested in Dean Landis' memorandum, that industrial plants be not evacuated under air-raid conditions.

The New England Director said it would be preferable to arrange a temporary place of safety for all employees except those on air-raid defense duties.

Blacking-out of an entire industrial plant is no simple task, he explained. Giant cranes must be lowered into place, high-speed machinery must be slowed to a stop, lights extinguished, and thousands of men taken to central rooms.

Production of munitions should be interrupted as little as possible by the drills, and no local defense board will have the authority to require stoppage of production, Dean Landis' memorandum added, at Washington's request.

Tentative plans for precautions in the event of an air raid have been drafted by the Chief Justices of Massachusetts Courts and the custodians of the new Suffolk County Court House in Boston.

Brown's Telescoped Semesters Permit Degree in 2 2-3 Years

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2—The revised program for semesters and entrance requirements announced here this week by Brown University as an aid to the nation's war effort will make it possible for students to obtain degrees at a time when normally they would be still in their sophomore year of college.

Brown is one of the first universities in New England to telescope its semester system as a contribution to the war effort. The move was taken, President Henry M. Wriston explained, "to permit students to obtain their degrees in the shortest possible time."

The first part of the Brown plan permits students who have completed their junior grade in high school with high grades to enter Brown as freshmen at once instead of taking the final year in high school. The American Council of Education has recommended this procedure.

The second part of the program eliminates the usual summer vacation and provides that Brown shall operate 12 months in the year. In addition to the two regular semesters, a third semester will be offered during the summer. Students may take the extra semester of work in the summer or not, at their own option. If they choose to take it, their usual four-year course can be telescoped into two and two-thirds years.

This extra summer semester, Dr. Wriston said, will be continued as long as it seems necessary.

To fit in the extra semester, several changes in previously scheduled dates have been made. The spring vacation, originally set for March 28 to April 6, has been canceled, the midyear examination period has been shortened and the opening date of the second semester has been moved ahead from Feb. 9 to Feb. 3.

Commencement this year will be held a month ahead of schedule, on May 18. Classes for the summer semester will begin June 3 and continue through August.

These changes permit a high-ranking high school student to skip his final year of secondary schooling and shorten his college period by one and one-third year—a saving of more than two years.

Tuition fees will remain on the same per semester basis. Thus the student completing the course for a degree in two and two-thirds years will pay in tuition the same amount paid by a student spreading the course over four years.

Siren That Is Siren

Providence began tests this week on several types of air-raid sirens, all of them commercial models except one, which was built by Frank W. Schrage, assistant superintendent of maintenance for the Providence Fire Department.

Mr. Schrage designed his siren himself and built it largely from miscellaneous materials available in the fire department's shop.

The home-made siren was tested informally several days ago inside the fire department garage, and the din almost drove the City officials who were there out of the building.

She's Patriotic Miss From Yankee Sector

By the Associated Press

A New Haven, Conn., miss, whose name is not disclosed, not only wants to "keep 'em flying," but is eager to do some flying herself.

First Corps Area headquarters received this plea from her today:

"I would like very much to serve my country as an aviator. It has been my ambition to fly a plane for the United States of America.

"Would it be possible for me to serve the United States as an Army private in the Aviation Corps?

"I am 20 years old—115 lbs., 5 feet 4 inches tall. The only catch is that I'm a girl. I could easily pass as a boy. I can do anything a boy can—well, practically, anyway, football, baseball.

"Please, there must be some way I can get in the Aviation Corps. Please help me."

'Round-Clock Work, Prayer Usher in '42

The new year of 1942 came to New England yesterday to the accompaniment of whirring factory wheels and with fervent prayers. Many of the section's industrial plants, busy with war orders, and all of its Army and Navy establishments worked 'round the clock.

Following a New Year's Eve celebration that was little dimmed by the grim news of war, thousands of persons went to their churches yesterday to join the nation in solemn observance of a day of prayer. Most of the Greater Boston churches were open throughout the night and day in compliance with President Roosevelt's proclamation.

In the Protestant churches the usual sermons were absent. Emphasis was on prayer.

At the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Tremont Street, Boston, large inter-denominational services were held throughout the day.

Trapping of 200 Americans In Lisbon Shown Possible

Should Germany's next surprise stroke be a drive toward Gibraltar through Spain and Portugal, between 1,000 and 2,000 refugees and about 200 Americans would be trapped in Lisbon, temporarily anyway, according to the estimate of Mrs. Robert C. Dexter of the Unitarian Service Committee, and a resident of Belmont.

Mrs. Dexter's statement is based on recent experience in the Portuguese capital, where she and Dr. Dexter have been working in the office of the Committee, giving financial or other assistance to the thousands who come streaming over the border into Europe's last jumping-off place.

Dr. and Mrs. Dexter, together with Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, will be guests of honor next week at a testimonial dinner to be given by the Unitarian Service Committee and Friends of Czechoslovakia at the Women's Republican Club on Jan. 5.

Lisbon Considered Vulnerable

Mrs. Dexter says she doubts if the Germans would by-pass neutral Portugal in their drive, in view of Lisbon's excellent harbor facilities, but declares that in spite of the precarious position of the little country the work of the Committee will continue.

Fears that entry of the United States into the war might make a difference in the Committee's activities have been allayed by Washington officials, who have just given Dr. Dexter assurance, she disclosed, that no change need be anticipated for the present as far as the Government here is concerned.

As for the feeling of the Portuguese people toward the United States, the Unitarian worker recalled that while they were resentful of President Roosevelt's prediction that this country might take over the Azores, if needed for protection of the Western Hemisphere, they were more than resentful against the Italians when an Italian submarine sunk a Portuguese fishing boat, and were equally angered when a German submarine did the same thing.

The Portuguese Government, which has had very friendly relations with Great Britain for centuries, is mainly pro-British, Mrs. Dexter believes, although they are careful to preserve a strict neutrality. They are intensely afraid of Communism, she says.

Word just received from the Committee's office in Lisbon brings the good news that just before Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into the war, the workers there had just succeeded in getting 79 more refugees off to America on a Portuguese ship. The clipper is booked up until March, according to the same message.

While Lisbon is a city of great tension and nightmarish rumors, Mrs. Dexter said that when she left in October the situation on the whole was not bad. It was not as crowded as it had been. The food was good. They were only just beginning to ration gasoline, and the atmosphere, except among the refugees, was cheerful.

How Committee Works

The work of the Committee in Lisbon consists of helping refugees to get the proper visas and obtain passage on boats, and lending them money. Anyone coming out of France, for instance, would have to have first of all, passage on a boat—a paid passage—then a Portuguese transit visa, then a Spanish transit visa, and French exit permission. A slip on any one of these requirements throws the whole negotiations out of gear.

If a person succeeds in getting out of Europe six months after he has started to do so, he is exceedingly fortunate, Mrs. Dexter relates. That is really considered an exceptionally short time in which to complete such arrangements.

Pork for the Sunday Dinner Among the Economical 'Buys'

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Shoppers looking for a change from poultry today found meat prices little changed from a week ago, but higher than pre-Christmas levels on many items.

Chain stores that held to a price of 31 cents a pound for a selected group of steaks and roasts for many weeks continue to quote their recently increased price of 35 cents, the same level now asked for cooked hams, whole or halves. That item, too, was 31 cents only a few weeks ago.

Some Lamb Low

Best buys from an economy viewpoint, perhaps, can be found in roast pork. Loins are as low as 21 cents a pound in chain stores, and 25 or thereabouts in independent stores handling only the freshly New England dressed. Forequarters of lamb, boned and rolled, make an attractive roast, although usually a little fatty. Chain stores offer these as low as 15 cents, with other stores asking two or three cents more.

Legs of lamb are available as low as 25 cents in some cut-price stores, with chains usually asking 27 to 29 cents, and some independent stores even higher.

For those who "ate out" on the holidays and missed the repeat meals on turkey, including soup, can buy turkey today around pre-Christmas levels, with 35 cents commonly asked in chain stores for ordinary weights, and an occasional cut-price shop offering them as low as 31 cents.

Arizona Cauliflower

Vegetables and fruits are coming in from distant parts of the country. Arizona, for instance, is shipping in cauliflower, which sells from 35 to 40 cents a head, and California cauliflower is offered around 30 cents. Green beans are available as low as 19 cents for two pounds; wax beans 15 cents for two pounds; beets, 15 cents for two bunches; yellow onions, around 6 cents a pound; green peas 29 cents for two pounds; winter squash 3 cents and up a pound, and repacked Florida tomatoes 15 to 17 cents a pound.

Hot house rhubard from New York State is a new offering in the Faneuil Hall sector, marked 25 cents a pound. Bosc pears range from 35 to 40 cents a dozen, anjou pears, 35 to 50 cents a dozen; red and white grapes, 10 to 15 cents a pound; fresh pineapples 19 to 35 cents each, and oranges 18 to 50 cents a dozen.

Eggs Cheaper

Chicken ranges all the way from 29 to 38 cents a pound; fowl, 27 to 35; capon, 32 to 42; ducks, 23 to 25; geese, 25 to 38.

Butter can be had this week end at 38 cents a pound in chain stores. Eggs are easier, with large fresh eggs offered as low as 38 cents a dozen in chain stores, reflecting the drop in wholesale prices and constituting the lowest price in several weeks.

In seafood, prices are higher than they were a few weeks ago, yet fish is still far less expensive than meats. Retail prices show little change from a year ago, with fresh mackerel continuing on the market despite the lateness of the season.

Small or tinker mackerel are offered in downtown fish stores around 15 cents a pound, and as low as 8 cents in chain stores. Large mackerel range in price up to 20 cents a pound. Fresh smelts are quoted up to 40 cents a pound. Fresh cod is around 15 cents a pound; haddock, 14 to 16 cents; eastern halibut 60 to 70 cents; western chilled halibut 40 cents; chilled salmon 40 cents, chilled swordfish 50 to 60 cents. Chain stores offer many of these items at less. Lobster continues to arrive in the market from Nova Scotia, large boiled fetching around 75 cents and large live 50 cents.

'This Is London'—CBS Murrow, In Hub Talk in Person, Jan. 5

"This is London."

To many in Boston, to whom this has been a familiar phrase over the air, it will become an actuality when Edward R. Murrow, chief of the European staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System, begins a nationwide lecture tour with an initial appearance at Symphony Hall on Jan. 5.

Edward R. Murrow

Chief of Columbia Broadcasting System's European news staff who will lecture in Boston Monday evening.

For more than two years American listeners have heard this phrase as a preface to coverage of events in England by Mr. Murrow. During the dark days when the Nazi bombers were constantly overhead he was at the microphone daily to tell of the day's happenings. Three times the CBS offices in London were blasted out by bombs, and Mr. Murrow was actually on the air at one time when the building in which he was working was hit. Until Mr. Murrow's return to the United States, Columbia was said to be the only American news-gathering organization in London which was staffed by persons who had been there since before the war began.

Mr. Murrow's comments covered the war from its early "sitzkrieg" stages, through the failures of the British in Norway, the disaster at Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, and the Battle of the Atlantic up to the present. Mr. Murrow developed a type of personalized reporting, spending every available moment talking to clerks, shopgirls, air-raid wardens, dockyard workers and housewives. For many of these people the war was actually closer than to the men on the battlefront. Once, in order to emphasize the quietude of London under the blackout and the calm unhurried manner of the English, despite the air raids, Mr. Murrow put the microphone on the sidewalk to pick up the steps of passers-by.

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Pétain Pleads With Nazis To Ease Armistice Load

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 2 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain appealed to Germany yesterday to relax the terms of the armistice imposed after France's fall and indicated this was a necessary prelude to greater French-German collaboration.

In a new year's radiocast, the French Chief of State described his country's present situation as a "false peace" and asserted war only continued in a different form with domestic unity. He said he was allowed only "half-liberty" but was trying to do his best.

"As a European power France knows her duties toward Europe," Marshal Pétain said. "As a maritime and colonial power she possesses a free Empire—now exposed to many dangers. As a civilized power she has kept her spiritual and privileged place in the world despite her defeat.

Hope for Modification

"This particular situation of France cannot escape Germany's notice. It will suggest to her that we hope for modification of the statute imposed on us after her victory (the armistice signed in Compiègne Forest)."

The result of such modification, he continued, would be "the sincere rapprochement between the two nations that is the hope of their Governments and peoples."

"Our dignity will be restored, our economy relieved."

[Germany has made France pay 400,000,000 francs—about $8,000,000—a day as the expense of the Army of Occupation. There have been many hints this might be reduced in return for further French aid.]

Noting the war now extended over the greater part of the world, the Marshal declared:

"France remains outside the conflict. But she cannot look on without anguish at the struggle. . . . Neither morally nor materially could she hold herself aloof from events.

"Frenchmen . . . we must do our best to regain our dignity. United, we shall recover our country."

Sees Lack of Support

Marshal Pétain admitted to the French people that "the Government which picked up the heritage of defeat cannot claim to be always getting your support."

He said that the new French Constitution soon would be ready, but that it could only be promulgated from Paris "after liberation of the occupied territory."

Speaking of the French Empire, he specially mentioned Indo-China (now the base of much of Japan's military power in the Far East), and said that the colony was "so proud in her hour of trial."

British Take Port of Bardia Main Stand of Axis in Libya

By the Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (AP)—British and South African troops who captured Bardia have released 1,000 British prisoners held there by the Libyan port's Axis garrison, it was announced today.

Friday, Jan 2

Capture of the Libyan port of Bardia was announced by the British in a late bulletin. Bardia was the main stronghold of an Axis pocket which has held out in the Egyptian border area since the main Axis forces were swept 300 miles eastward by the British advance.

The British have been pressing their siege in order to prevent Bardia from becoming an Axis Tobruk on their supply lines. The bulletin does not state whether other forces are still holding out at neighboring Solum, across the Egyptian border.

Delay of the British eastward drive into Italian Tripolitania, largely owing to weather conditions, was indicated in today's Cairo Headquarters' communiqué, which stated that both British and enemy operations in the Agedabia area, 90 miles southwest of Bengasi, where advance units are in contact with the main body of Axis forces, were on a reduced scale. The RAF, the British announced, had successfully raided bases and supply columns far to the enemy rear. Enemy shipping was also attacked.

A German High Command communiqué on the North African fighting claimed that the British troops in the Agedabia area had been thrown back with heavy losses.

Violent combats on the Agedabia front were reported by the Italian High Command today and it said Axis air formations successfully attacked British forces "and pushed them in a northeast direction" from that desert city south of Bengasi.

Women to Drive Cabs At Long Beach, Calif.

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—Two cab companies have won permission of City authorities to hire women drivers. The companies tried to hire women last May, when the shortage of men became noticeable. Authorities overruled the project, however, because of moral considerations.

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1941's Lesson for Allies: Co-operation Wins

Russian gains usher in period of retrieving lost territories as step to big drives.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 2—Dramatic recapture by the Russians of the Kerch springboard on which the Nazis were poised for a leap toward the Caucasus makes a symbolic finish to the campaigning of a year that ends with the Axis powers on retreat in Europe and North Africa.

The Soviets' successful invasion of the Crimean peninsula and their inland sweep of more than 50 miles toward the relief of Sebastopol brings into being a phase of the Allied program which Prime Minister Winston Churchill outlined at Ottawa—a period of retrieving lost territories as a sequel to the period of preparation and a prelude to a decisive assault on the Axis lands themselves.

It also smacks of what the British services know technically as "combined operations"—close co-operation among the Navy, Army and Air Force which is recognized here now as indispensable for the successful prosecution of war anywhere.

This is the great lesson of 1941—that a navy plus aircraft is far superior to a navy by itself and that an army plus aircraft can defeat an army lacking such support. All preconceptions have had to be adjusted in the light of this new postulate learned again and again in the bitter lessons of the past year.

The great thing is that the lesson has been learned at last and is being put into practice as in the case of the highly successful, though small-scale Commando raid on Norway on Dec. 27. I have been talking with one of the men who landed from the barges on which the Navy put the Army ashore. He spoke with the greatest admiration of the way the Air Force covered their advance with smoke bombs, drove back Nazi machine-gunners from their posts by bombing and the threat of bombing, and generally gave the Commando troops full scope for their highly specialized activities.

One Vast Operation

War is recognized here now as one vast "combined operation" like the Norway operation—or rather a series of such operations in both hemispheres—and it is a form of fighting in which the Allies reasonably can expect to distinguish themselves since they have unlimited man power and production power, vast resources of raw materials beyond Japan's reach, are nearing air parity with the Axis, and have clear-cut naval superiority on the seas as a whole.

This means that Axis hopes of victory are pinned on a knockout in the early rounds. These hopes do not appear to be substantial because, if the war is taken as one operation, reverses at Pearl Harbor and Hong Kong are more than offset by successes in North Africa and Russia.

Where the Allies have had air superiority they have won, where they have not had air superiority, they have lost. Their outstanding need is more and more airplanes while the Navy holds the sea routes and their armies expand, and prepare on a scale that justifies their being launched against the well-armed Axis millions.

That does not mean that the Allies can ride to victory on the comforting thought that they are bound to win if they avoid an improbable knockout. Japan's reckless attack on the United States certainly can be taken to mean that Hitler is ready to reinforce the Nipponese tilt at the Allies' naval power by the use of his strongest weapon—the German Army. He now seeks to nullify British military gains in North Africa that represent progress toward the goal of freeing the Mediterranean as a supply line to the Near East, Russia and the Far East.

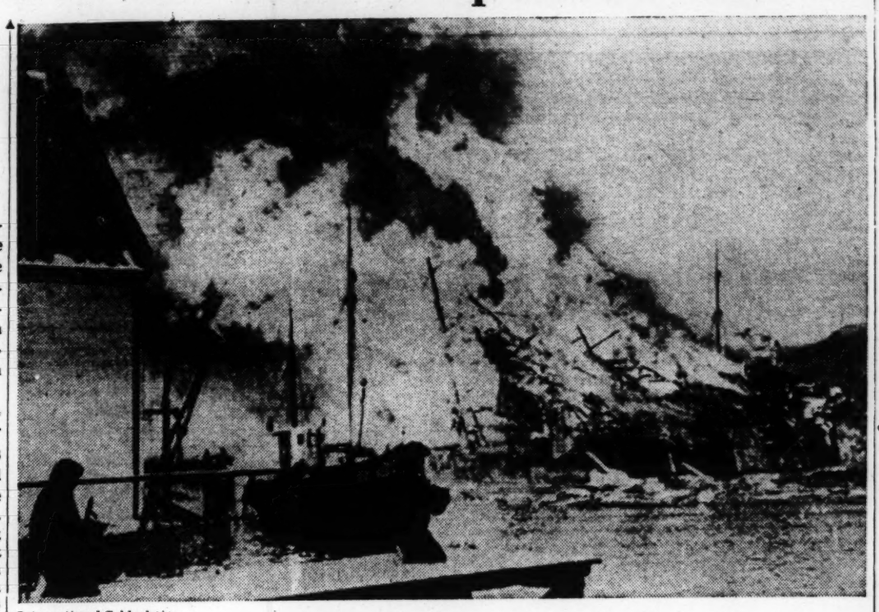
Italy Sees Danger

The Italian Navy may not be able to do much harm with its guns, but while it remains as a threat substantial British forces are tied down. The British are out to eliminate it, therefore, and the relation of Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's advance in North Africa to such a project is shown by the fact that martial law has been declared in the southern Italian provinces of Naples, Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Reggio di Calabria. This is due to Italian anxiety lest the British do a combined operation from North African bases onto the Italian mainland. For as Virginio Gayda, Benito Mussolini's mouthpiece, said in the newspaper Giornale d'Italia: "The Battle of Libya has developed into the decisive turning point not only of the colonial war, but of the European and World War. It will decide the destiny of the whole of Italy."

That view is indorsed heartily here and things must look much the same way in Germany as Hitler, now self-installed as the man bearing the entire military responsibility, extricates his armies from the Russian interior, breaks off action there in order to initiate it elsewhere.

This is an operation which Britain and America are making as difficult as possible by continuing the fullest possible material support to the Russians whose successes are held to be largely responsible for the plunge of the Japanese at this particular juncture.

Retribution looms for Japan in the Pacific as the United States, Britain, and China, with Russia in the background, settle down to meet the challenge that comes from a new quarter. But it is all part of the same old war in which, taking the situation as a whole, the Allies at the end of 1941 were passing from the defensive to the offensive. They know they are likely to meet further reverses in the theaters of war where their preparations, so far, have been sketchy, but they know that the core of their enterprise is sound by now and that the weight of arms and men ultimately must tell its tale.



International Cablephoto

In the Wake of a Commando Raid

The smoke is rising from what London describes as an oil factory on the Norwegian island of Vaagsoe. The plant was one of those destroyed by British Commandos in a raid on that Nazi base on Dec. 27. The raiders blew up plants, warehouses, and coastal emplacements, killing or capturing almost the entire Nazi garrison in the attack. At the same time light British naval units were sinking Nazi shipping in the harbor.

British Commandos Raid Nazi-Held Isles Again

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A British flotilla and a raiding force of Commandos, Free Norwegians, and Poles came back unscratched yesterday from a brief and almost unopposed occupation of the German-occupied Lofoten Islands, off Norway's coast.

It was the second foray into these islands by the tough, black-clad Commando Corps, which has struck from the sea at German strongholds from the North Cape to the shores of Northern Africa, and it appeared to have overlapped or else followed immediately upon last week's Commando stabs at the Norwegian island of Vaagso, hundreds of miles south of the Lofotens.

This time, the Admiralty disclosed yesterday, there were no casualties at all among the British force, and the invading warships even were able to use one harbor as a fueling base.

Operations on the Island were conducted—practically at leisure—over a period of several days.

Nazi Vessel Sunk

A German patrol vessel was sunk, one of many enemy planes which constantly scouted the raiding force was shot down, and German sea communications in this important area were "completely disorganized," the communiqué said.

The Lofotens lie athwart Germany's sea route to the Arctic fighting front in Russia.

Under Lieut. Col. S. S. Harrison, the Norwegian troops and Commandos landed at four different places in the Islands, captured a number of German prisoners who gave themselves up without fighting and rounded up several Norwegian traitors, or "Quislings."

The naval force itself, described as light, was manned by British, Norwegian, and Polish sailors under Rear Admiral L. H. K. Hamilton.

No Resistance

The official account of the operations mentioned no resistance whatsoever, bearing out stories of participants in the Vaagso raid to the effect that the morale of German soldiers in Norway is so low that they flee without trying to stop these attacks.

Conversely, one Norwegian sailor, just back from Vaagso said, "all along the coast, Norwegians are praying for British landings."

As they have done before, the British brought back numerous Norwegians and their familes who wanted to get out of their conquered homeland.

Morale of German occupation soldiers in Norway is very low and many would flee without resisting an allied invasion, a Norwegian sailor who accompanied a British Commando raiding party back to England said.

"There is no doubt about it," he said, "German spirit has fallen."

He asserted that Norwegians, although subject to jail sentences if caught, listened to forbidden British news radiocasts and even taunted occupation troops with word of Nazi reverses in Russia and Libya.

The sailor said some of the Germans at Vaagso ran away without fighting.

Saying she was glad to be in England, the sailor's daughter said: "Life was so difficult at home. There were little food and few clothes to be had. We had to go for months before we could get a pair of stockings."

Among other Norwegians who accompanied the Commandos to England was a family of 12.

The first raid on the Lofotens was carried out last March by a naval landing force, with Commandos, which sank 11 German ships, seized many prisoners and destroyed many resources available to the Nazis.

Then, last Saturday, another force swept down on German Garrisons on Vaagso, 100 miles north of Bergen, destroying eight enemy merchant ships totaling 15,650 tons, taking more prisoners and destroying oil tanks, ammunition and a Quisling-owned industrial plant.

Pursuit Planes on Full Alert For Possible Attack on U. S.

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Alerted for an attack on the continental United States by enemy bombers, defending fighter planes would be off the ground and racing for altitude even before their pilots knew where to intercept the enemy.

At scores of dispersal fields up and down the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards, American pursuit pilots are taking turns at ground alert, ready to jump into their machines and fly into action.

They know that an attack can come from more than one direction at once.

They know how to recognize and cope with different types of enemy bombers.

They know that antiaircraft fire from their own batteries, aground, will try to keep the enemy high in the air and spoil the aim of the bombardiers. Even as high as 20,000 feet the antiaircraft gunners may be able to pick off enemy planes.

Surface fire against attacking planes up to now has not been very successful except insofar as it keeps the attackers high. Even then planes manage to slip through the "ack-ack" barrage.

Success in Mediterranean

British warships in the Mediterranean repeatedly have driven off sorties by Italian and German dive bombers, but gunners on the British Repulse and Prince of Wales, off Malaya, failed to cope with Japanese torpedo bombers.

For maximum protection against bombing attacks defending planes are distributed among camouflaged fields. Main bases, such as Mitchel Field, headquarters of the First Air Force, probably would be evacuated of planes altogether in the event of a bomber attack to prevent a repetition of what happened in Hawaii.

Planes not intended for immediate use are hidden around the borders of the field, British fashion. Pilots on duty rest nearby the planes, their parachutes thrown over the ships' tails, ready for donning.

Pilots off duty, but still on call, are in their quarters or the field recreation rooms.

The method of the attack depends on the type of enemy bomber encountered.

Enemy's Tactics Uncertain

What the enemy's tactics in a bombing mission on the continental United States would be remains to be seen. Most probably bombers would attempt a sally at night, when interception by defending pursuits is most difficult. If the attack comes, they may come in from several directions at once, in a split assault, in an effort to throw the defense into confusion.

The Army interception service is prepared for that.

An enemy might attempt bombing through a cloud blanket, doing pattern work on a given area by flying in formation and dumping bombs simultaneously from all the planes. The Germans have done much of that type of bombing over England.

Over there the German airmen have obtained their "fix" and signal for dumping their loads by flying along a radio beam until they reach the intersection with another beam.

The beams are projected from stations in Germany and France.

Whether it would prove possible to project such beams over the American seaboard from submarines or sufrace vessels lying off the coast is problematical. It is improbable intersecting signals could be propected here from Europe.

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Fuel From Wheat For War Machines Tested in Canada

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 2 (AP)—Canada's ever-increasing production of tanks and other war machines may some day operate with fuel derived from wheat.

Although production of this fuel is in primary stages, Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer, said today that the Government, in collaboration with distillers in Vancouver, is accumulating data which will be of "invaluable assistance."

"So far the experiments have been quite satisfactory," Mr. Low said, "and we are also experimenting on automobiles in Edmonton with anti-freeze made from our wheat."

Mr. Low said the Vancouver plant is purchasing quantities of Alberta's surplus wheat and abstracting alcohol, which tested 85 per cent proof.

"The advantages of the experiments will aid both the farmers and the Federal Government," he continued, "if we can discover a satisfactory and inexpensive method of blending this alcohol with other products for use as a substitute for gasoline for Canada's war machines."

Great-Grandmother Gives Three Rifles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—After she had read in a local newspaper a plea for the loan of weapons, Mrs. Luella McDaniels great-grandmother, donated three high-powered rifles to the Santa Barbara Home Guard.

The guns, new high-velocity models suitable for use by sharpshooters, were purchased by Mrs. McDaniels from her widow's pension.

"If I don't love my country enough to make a sacrifice for it, I do not really love it, she declared, signifying that the rifles were her part in national defense.

The white-haired patriot added: "My country has been good to me The best I can do is to help others prepare to defend it."

Mrs. McDaniels has three sons and two daughters, ten grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. She lived for more than 50 years in Pasadena and came to Santa Barbara within the last year.

Allied Defense of Turkey And Caucasus Explored

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 2—Results of the recent Moscow conference are preoccupying foreign diplomatic circles here, especially as the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessson, was present at Mr. Anthony Eden's discussions in Moscow.

Informed circles in London have also announced that the possible defense of Turkey and the Caucasus in case of attack was discussed during the Moscow conversations, and undoubtedly the recent energetic moves of Allied diplomacy have impressed Turkish public opinion.

However, Ankara doesn't anticipate any immediate crisis, but it is realized that world events are moving so fast that anything is possible in the coming year.

According to foreign diplomatic circles here, the most significant passage in the official communiqué issued at conclusion of the Moscow talks is the statement declaring that Mr. Eden and Mr. Stalin found themselves particularly in agreement on the necessity of completely smashing Hitler's Germany.

Axis Propaganda Belied

Recently Axis propaganda in this country has been trying to insinuate that the Russians might be prepared to make a separate peace with the Nazis should Hitler evacuate all Russian territory, and many press commentories to this effect have been published.

The latest Moscow declarations give a direct lie to this latest Nazi propaganda invention, and once again it is impresed on the Turkish nation that Russia is determined to fight Germany until final victory is won.

The other point in the Moscow communiqué following the Stalin-Eden talks which aroused much interest is the passage referring to reorganization of Europe after the war.

It is now generally admitted that Russia is destined to play an important role in postwar Europe, especially in Eastern European countries.

Pan-Slav Bloc Emerging

The fact that Poland has already made peace with Russia is an extremely encouraging sign and possibility of a great Pan-Slav bloc is rapidly becoming a distinct postwar possibility.

Czechs and Yugoslavs have always maintained the friendliest relationships with Moscow, and the peaceful co-operation of all these countries would do much to stabilize Eastern Europe after destruction of Nazi Germany.

Another encouraging sign on the present darkened European horizon are reports which Allied diplomats are bringing back from Moscow.

Russians Organized

All are impressed by the reasonableness and realistic policy of the Russians and by the fact that an exaggerated Communist bogey has at last been laid to rest.

As a distinguished Allied diplomat recently arrived from Moscow said to me: "Two things have impressed me about the new Russian nation. In the first place I am convinced that Young Russia has learned from the mistakes of Old Russia, and now the Russian nation is ready to help in rebuilding Europe. The Russians have always been gifted and clever, and now for the first time they are marvelously organized.

"Second. I have been deeply impressed by the incomparable bravery and courage of the Russian people, and it doesn't surprise me that the Red Army has proved too much for Hitler's Nazi hordes."

Strong Hold on Bulgarians

The Moscow conference has also caused deep interest in Bulgaria. When the former American Minister to Sofia, George Earle, arrived here last week he told me:

"The Bulgarian Army would revolt rather than fight the Russians."

He also told me that many Bulgarian soldiers were deserting and joining the Yugoslav "Chetnik" patriots, so great was the average Bulgarian's hatred for the Nazis.

Indeed, it is obvious from reports made here by members of the American Legation in Sofia that Russia's hold on Bulgarian sentiments is extremely strong, and that pro-Russian feeling of Bulgarian peasants is seriously worrying King Boris and his Government.

However, King Boris is determined to keep his throne, and for this reason he is now 100 per cent pro-German.

King's Throne at Stake

The King believes that a German victory will allow him to retain his throne whereas an Allied victory would mean his downfall. For these reasons foreign diplomatic circles here are anxiously watching events in Bulgaria, and it is feared that the extreme pro-German policy of Premier Bogdan Philoff's Government and the ambitions of King Boris may soon lead Bulgaria into disastrous adventures, especially as Hitler is displeased because Bulgaria refused to declare war on Russia.

I learn from reliable foreign sources that Nazi pressure on Bulgaria is increasing, and that this week's eight-hour Cabinet meeting in Sofia was in connection with a new Nazi demand that Bulgaria take a more active part in Germany's campaign against Russia.

The Germans are also annoyed because there is still a Russian Legation in Sofia, and the presence of the Soviets in the Bulgarian Capital is a rallying point for pro-Russian sentiments throughout the county. Events in the Balkans and coming events in Turkey may soon influence the situation in the whole eastern Mediterranean.

Agenda for the Americas

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 31 (AP)—Mauricio Nabuco, Brazilian Foreign Office spokesman, said yesterday that American Foreign Ministers, who will meet Jan. 15, will consider first how to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the American Republics.

The agenda, he said, will include the following topics:

Examination of measures against activities of foreigners which endanger peace and security; exchange of information on undesirable foreigners; study of measures which can be taken now by the American Republics and which envisage attainment of common objectives in reconstructing the world order.

The second part of the agenda which concerns measures to strengthen the economic solidarity of the American Republics includes the following subjects:

Control of exports of basic and strategic materials; agreements to increase the production of strategic materials; agreements to supply each country with the imports essential to the maintenance of its domestic economy; maintenance of adequate maritime transportation; control of the commercial activities of foreigners.

500 Baseball Kits Ready for Service Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Machinery has been set up to distribute an initial consignment of 500 kits of baseball equipment to camps and other Army and Navy stations as a present from the major leagues.

Ford Frick, President of the National League, and Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators, completed the arrangements in a conference at Griffith Stadium with representatives of the equipment manufacturers and of the armed services. The two major leagues have subscribed $25,000 for purchase of equipment.

U. of N. C. to Take 10th-Grade Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—For the speedy training of youth to serve the nation in the present emergency, the University of North Carolina has decided to admit selected high school students, Jan. 5, who have completed the tenth grade or its equivalent.

Admittedly, this is an experimnt, University officials point out. The conditions of admission, as announced by Dean R. B. House, are twofold. Applicants must have superior qualifications, and they must pass the customary tests now given to all new students for placement in the proper freshman sections.

Placement tests are to be given Monday, Jan. 5, and students desiring admission then have been requested to write or telegraph their applications immediately. "This is frankly an experiment," Dean House said, "designed to speed up the preparation of students for work or war, in whatever capacity needed, for the duration of the emergency.

"The Government is calling for more and more trained youth for military and naval services. for industry and production," he went on. " and the University of North Carolina is answering that call with an all-out program. We know from experience that students who have completed the tenth grade can do satisfactory college work."

Compton Elected

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 2 (AP)—Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago was elected President of the American Society for the Advancement of Science at its annual convention.

Dr. Compton, winner of the Nobel Prize for X-ray research and famous for his work in cosmic rays, succeeds Dr. Albert Francis Blakeslee of Washington.

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Britain Joins America In New Year's Prayers

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Flags of the United States and Great Britain flew side by side from the same staff on the tower of Westminster Abbey yesterday and many British people joined with Americans in a day of prayer.

Although New Year's Day was not a holiday here, a special service was held at the Abbey. Prayers of American origin were offered and the "American Way" hymn by Oliver Wendell Holmes was sung.

A vast congregation crowded huge Albert Hall and heard an address by Archbishop of Canterbury at a pageant of Empire and Allies.

Dim lights shone down from the roof of the huge building famous for concerts by Chaliapin and Kreisler upon members of the British royal family and allied governments now in London as well as on Ambassadors of the United States, U. S. S. R., China and other nations fighting for freedom. Messages were read from King George and President Roosevelt and distinguished visitors were introduced to the large assembly by Admiral Sir Edward Evans. Great enthusiasm greeted King Haakon of Norway, King Peter of Yugoslavia, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg. The most tumultuous welcome was reserved for Ambassadors from Russia, the United States and China, Messrs. Maisky, Winant and Koo.

The United States and Russia were again coupled together, as great twin beacons of humanity, in an address by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who stated he saw in the assembled standards of nations a "vision of a United States Europe." The Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Hinsley, moderator-elect of free churches, Dr. Germanos, the Archbishop of the Greek Church and other religious leaders also supported the Archbishop of Canterbury in a pageant which was organized by the Officers Sunday Club.

Londoners gave 1942 a warm but modest welcome. Relatively few merrymakers braved the unrelenting blackout but many celebrated quietly indoors. Behind darkened doors of hotels and restaurants almost unprecedented crowds ate and danced. Simple souvenir programs reflected the paper shortage but most parties managed to scrape together paper hats.

A crowd of approximately 3,000 persons, mostly service men and their girls, gathered in Piccadilly Circus to dance in the darkness and sing "Auld Lang Syne" as the year ended.

There were no bombs, however, and for that Britons everywhere were grateful.

Of the three chief Axis countries, only the Japanese had victories to celebrate. But in Tokyo, leaders said the war would inevitably be long.

From partially conquered China Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's voice was heard in a New Year's Eve prophecy that, while there might be new successes for Tokyo's aggression, the Japanese thirst for conquest led to failure.

At the heart of the Axis, Germans faced the bitter prospects raised by booming Russian victories on all eastern fronts.

Russians on the contrary, gathered festively about New Year's elm trees in their principal cities to make gifts to their children and celebrate what their Ambassador in London, Ivan Maisky, called the turn of the tide against the Nazi invader.

No word came of any Italian celebration but persons recently returned from there pointed out that there was left to Italians neither the will, cause nor wherewithal to celebrate.

For the peoples of the Nazi-occupied countries the new year brought only the prospects of famine and impoverishment. Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan told the conquered French their future was uncertain and urged the beaten French Army to be ready to serve "no matter what happens."

Panorama

By the Associated Press

Friday, Jan. 2

Peoples of the allied, anti-Axis powers saw the new year in with varying degrees of observance but with the single confidence that it would bring them closer to the ultimate victory over the military dictatorships.

Americans of the United States mainland, newest comers to the battle lines, were the gayest.

In New York thousands jammed Times Square for the traditional horn-tooting, whistle-blowing welcome.

Far out in the Pacific, failure of any but official messages to come through from Manila prevented the distressed Philippine Capital from telling its New Year's Eve story.

Canadian cities, whose sons have long been in the thick of overseas fighting, celebrated in less boisterous manner than usual. The din of automobile horns provided the chief sound effects as factory sirens which once screamed their salute to the new year were silent upon Government orders.

U. S. 'Great Beacon'

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury declared yesterday one "great beacon of hope shining through the clouds of destiny" was the fact that "the United States, which has been a long time waking from a fitful dream of security, now has drawn the sword."

Another such beacon, the Archbishop said at a Pageant of the Empire and its Allies, is Russia—"fighting as one man, not for any system or party but for the cause of freedom and the soil her people so passionately love."

Arthur Cardinal Hinsley appealed to Roman Catholics everywhere for "understanding of our defense of the Christian principles of justice, truth and charity" on which he said Britain was pledged to strive for reconstruction of Europe and resoration of world peace.

"The struggle is grim but glorious," he said, "because we know we are contending for right against might. Do not let us imagine that Christ's peace is peace at any price."

A message from President Roosevelt was read.

Japan Due for Surprise

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 2 (AP)—The United States and Britain are preparing something "very unpleasant for the Japanese," Lieut. Gen. Hein ter Poorten, commander of the Netherlands Indies Army, told his troops in a New Year's Day radiocast yesterday.

While warning his men to be on guard against a Japanese invasion at any moment, he said:

"I am sorry I cannot tell you about the plans which are being worked out and about the conversations which regularly take place, but we and our Allies are working hard—very hard.

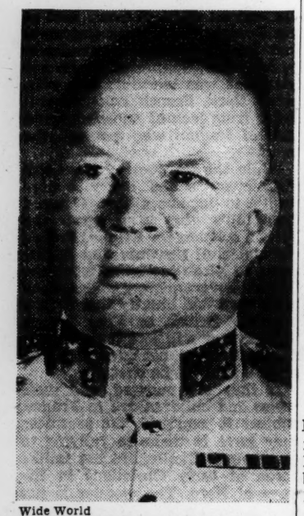
The British and Americans are preparing something which will be very unpleasant for the Japanese."

As for the Japanese attacks, the Aneta News Agency quoted General ter Poorten as saying:

"The Japanese blitzkrieg, after the German pattern, is running low, thanks to the action of our Army, and especially of our Army Air Corps.

"The Japanese have tried to retaliate. The brigands have bombed smacks and villages along the coast. They have raised fires and committed murders, but with God's help we will get them."

Dutch Chief



Wide World

Lieut. Gen. Hein ter Poorten

Commander of the military forces of the Dutch East Indies.

The Bronze Cross was awarded to two Netherlands submarine men, Lieut. H. C. J. Coumou and Quartermaster C. de Wols.

Lieutenant Coumou was cited for sinking a Japanese transport and a tanker off Malaya under "very dangerous circumstances."

Quartermaster de Wols was the sole survivor when his submarine was destroyed by a mine after sinking four Japanese transports on Dec. 8.

Van Mook Named

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Hubertus J. van Mook has been named Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies and his recent appointment as Colonial Minister in the Netherlands Government in London has been cancelled, it was announced officially yesterday.

Aneta News Agency said Mr. van Mook had been assigned to his new post at the request of the Governor-General of the Indies. He has remained in the Indies throughout the crisis.

Mr. avn Mook represented the Indies in the long, stalemated negotiations of last year in which Japan attempted to obtain an economic foothold in the Dutch Islands.

Nickels 'by the Gallon' Purchase Defense Bonds

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. (AP)—Post office employees had to do a bit of counting when Mrs. G. Samuel Richardson came in to buy defense bonds and stamps.

Mrs. Richardson brought this collection of coins: A half-gallon fruit jar full of new nickels, a half-gallon syrup can two thirds full of old nickels, a one-pound tin full of pennies, a quart can nearly full of pennies.

With her 2,840 nickels and 4,020 pennies Mrs. Richardson bought $182.20 worth of bonds and stamps.

'Bundles'' Total Receipts Amount to $5,518,907

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Bundles for Britain, Inc., announces it has received contributions totalling $5,518,907 in cash and articles between its inception in December, 1939, and Dec. 1, 1941.

Mrs. Wales Latham, National President, said monetary gifts amounted to $2,712,608 and articles given, $2,806,298.

Honored for Services to King and Country

Sir Charles Craven

Controller General of the Ministry of Aircraft Production who was named a baronet.

Wide World

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey

Deputy Commander in the Middle East who was made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Maj. Gen. Bernard Paget

Chief of the British Home Forces, who was made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Field Marshal Sir John Dill

Former Chief of the Imperial Staff who was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Coalition in British Columbia Solves Complex Political Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A closely contested political election, together with the outbreak of war in the Pacific, has resulted in a coalition of British Columbia's Conservative and Liberal parties, solving one of the most confusing problems in the Province's political history.

The problem arose out of the general provincial election in October, when none of the three major parties received a decisive majority.

Liberals who have held the reigns of the Government for eight years, received 21 seats in Parliament; the Conservatives, forming the official opposition in the past, received 12; and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation or Socialist Party, received 14. No party had sufficient strength in the Legislature to form a government and feel secure.

It was a baffling situation. Premier T. D. Pattullo, head of the Liberals, was determined to carry on with a Liberal administration. His Cabinet colleagues—three of the strongest—were against such action. They wanted coalition. The Premier steadfastly refused to form a coalition. He said it would mean the end of the Liberal Party. A convention of the British Columbia Liberal Association, held in Vancouver, voted for coalition, against Mr. Pattullo's opposition, and Mr. Pattullo resigned his leadership. The convention immediately appointed John Hart, who had resigned a few days previously as Minister of Finance, as party chief.

Before he became Premier, Mr. Hart invited the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and Conservatives to form a coalition. The C. C. F. promptly refused. Their young leader, Harold Winch, pointed out there was too wide a gulf between his party and the two old-line groups for them to get together. He said the C. C. F. could do much better work for the people of the Province in Opposition.

The Conservative leader, R. L. Maitland, however, after urging a union of the three parties, accepted Mr. Hart's invitation. Now there are five Liberals and three Conservatives in the Cabinet.

Originally, the Conservatives demanded equal representation in the Cabinet. But war broke out in the Pacific just as the political situation had reached its climax and it looked as if the Conservatives would hold out for their 50-50 representation. With war on British Columbia's doorstep, however, the people of the Province were in no mood for political maneuvers and jockeying, and the two old-line parties came hurriedly together. Now Premier Hart and Mr. Maitland, who have been fighting each other in the Legislature for years, have put aside their differences and are in Ottawa together on Government business.

One of the most noticeable results of the coalition is seen in the check which has been placed, at least temporarily, on the rapidly growing Socialist Party.

While Conservatives and Liberals were opposing each other, the Socialists made progress with their policy of state ownership. The C. C. F. gained enormous strength.

The Socialists received more votes than either of the other two parties—147,000 British Columbians voted Socialist in wartime and in good times, for there is no depression any more in this Province, because of a war boom.

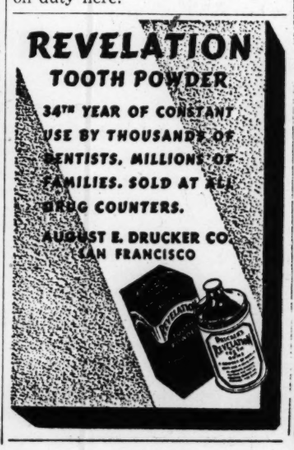
It is significant that the C. C. F. has made this rapid progress in eight years. Prior to 1933 no one in British Columbia had ever heard of the C. C. F. It has grown across Canada, too. A few days after the British Columbia election there was a Provincial election in Nova Scotia, where three of six C. C. F. candidates were elected. There are seven C. C. F. members in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members: Premier, Minister of Finance and President of the Council, John Hart (Liberal); Attorney-General, R. L. Maitland (Conservative); Minister of Education, H. G. T. Perry (Liberal); Minister of Mines, Trade and Industry, Herbert Anscomb (Conservative); Minister of Public Works, R. W. Bruhn (Conservative); Minister of Agriculture, Dr. K. C. MacDonald (Liberal); Minister of Labor and Provincial Secretary, George S. Pearson (Liberal); Minister of Lands and Municipalities, A. Wells Gray (Liberal).

London Canteen Opened By American Navy

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP) — The United States Navy today opened the first American canteen for American enlisted men in a building supplied by the Duke of Westminster.

The canteen will be used by 120 Marines who arrived recently and by the handful of enlisted sailors on duty here.


REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER
34TH YEAR OF CONSTANT USE BY THOUSANDS OF DENTISTS. MILLIONS OF FAMILIES. SOLD AT ALL DRUG COUNTERS.
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO. SAN FRANCISCO

Two New Peers Created In New Year's Honors List

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Prominent figures in the armed forces, diplomats, and civilian leaders received honors from King George VI today in a New Year's Honors List. Two barons, two baronets, and 28 knights were created.

The two new peers are Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States from 1920 to 1924, and Lord Justice Sir Albert Charles Clauson, recently Lord Justice of Appeal.

Sir Auckland became Civil Defense Commissioner for the northwest region today.

The two baronets — hereditary knights—are Sir Charles Craven, Controller General of the Ministry of Aircraft Production and Managing Director of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., and Sir Ralph Lewis Wedgwood, until recently Britain's wartime rail chief as Chairman of the Railway Executive Committee.

Dill Is Honored

The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath was awarded to Field Marshal Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff until Christmas, who accompanied Prime Minister Winston Churchill on his trip to Washington.

War leaders made Knights Commander of the Bath included:

Vice-Admiral Ralph Leatham, former Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies;

Maj. Gen. Bernard Paget, Chief of the Home Forces;

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, of Australia, Deputy Commander in the Middle East;

Air Marshal Arthur William Tedder, Commander-in-Chief of the RAF in the Middle East.

The Commander of the New Zealand Forces, Maj. Gen. Bernard C. Freyberg, was made Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Other Honors

Sir Edwin Lanseer Luytens, President of the Royal Academy and designer of the Cenotaph, received the coveted Order of Merit.

Sir Albert Henry Self, Director-General of the British Air Commission in Washington, became Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Piers Legh, Equerry to former King Edward VIII and to King George VI, was made Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

Samuel Agar Salvage, British resident of New York became Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

[Mr. Salvage founded the American Viscose Corporation. He is Honorary Chairman of the British War Relief Society, being its President from its formation in December, 1939, until the group merged with the Allied Relief Fund in 1940.]

Restaurant Owners Ready for Emergency

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sidney Hoedemaker, President of the National Restaurant Association, said his group has completed plans to take over mass feeding in any locality in the nation in event of an emergency.

He said 175,000 restaurateurs have been mobilized to co-operate with the Red Cross in preparing and serving food and converting eating houses into central feeding stations.

We pledge ourselves to this cause

A Statement by

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

We make this pledge publicly to our national government and to the people of the United States:

That we will cooperate unhesitatingly in every effort of authorized government agencies to prevent unwarranted rises in prices of foods.

That we will continue our efforts to reduce the spread between prices paid to the grower and prices charged to the consumers.

That to this end we will continue to do everything in our power to assist the farmers and growers of America in the orderly marketing of their products at the fairest possible prices to them.

That we will make every effort to hold our inventories at the lowest point consistent with good service to our customers because hoarding, whether by wholesalers, retailers, or consumers, will cause higher prices.

That we will endeavor to continue to pay our employees the highest wages and to give them the best working conditions in the grocery business generally.

That we will make every effort to continue to sell food at retail at the lowest gross margin of profit in the history of the retail grocery business.

Today we are providing food for our customers at the lowest gross profit rate in the history of the retail grocery business. This means that we have achieved efficiencies in the distribution of food never before attained. More of your food dollar goes for food and less for overhead expenses than ever before. No other great retail business in the United States in any field is operated with such a low cost of distribution.

No one in the food business can control the wholesale price of food. Only the government of the United States has power to do this, and for the protection of our people this power in the government is now a necessary power.

Today, with the nation at war, we believe that no private interest has any rights in conflict with the general public interest.

The armed forces of the United States are today receiving more and better food than ever before in our national history. It is equally important that all of our people working and living behind the lines, men, women and children, shall be better fed and better nourished than ever before in our national history.

JOHN A. HARTFORD, President

Russians Push Ahead on Wide Front; Soviet-Japanese Fishing Pact Ends

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Japanese-Russian fisheries agreement which requires annual renewal, came to its end Dec. 31 at midnight without any public announcement as to whether it has been extended.

The 1941 renewal, however, was not signed until the middle of January and plenty of time remains for a 1942 agreement to be reached. There is no actual need for the new pact until late February or March when the fishing grounds of Siberia's coasts are auctioned at Vladivostok.

This year, however, keen interest has attached to the pact's renewal, since observers consider it a test of the world war position of these two powers, at peace with one another although each at war with the other's allies.

[Both Japan and Russia recently have taken the position that their relations still are regulated by the neutrality treaty they concluded at Moscow last April 13.

The fisheries treaty dates from the 1905 Portsmouth Peace Treaty in which Russia granted fishing rights in its territorial waters to Japan.]

Finns Change Name Of Russian Front

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Jan. 2

The Finnish High Command communiqué today changed the name of the Russian war front between Lakes Onega and Ladoga to the Aunus Isthmus front.

This front has been referred to until now as the Svir River front, but the new name was geographically justified by the fact that the isthmus embodies the ancient Karelian Finnish Province of Aunus.

Japan Warns Soviet

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Dispatches from Tokyo today quoted an editorial in the newspaper Hochi which declared that "we must ask the Soviets to observe most strictly the stipulations of the neutrality pact with Japan and to reject Anglo - American machinations energetically and immediately."

"Recent reports anent closer Anglo-American co-operation," the article was quoted, "and regards the understanding reached between Churchill and Roosevelt to induce Soviet Russia to increase its help for England and the United States reveal the efforts of the western democracies to drag the Soviet complete to their side. We could not look disinterestedly at such a development."

Treasury Reports On British Costs

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Great Britain's expenditures in the first nine months of the fiscal year which will end March 31, 1942, reached a record total of £3,495,-761,703 compared with £2,708,-063,346 in the same period a year ago, the Treasury Statement disclosed Dec. 31.

Revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year aggregated £1,-221,567,566 against £752,418,136 in the corresponding period a year earlier.

By the Associated Press

Friday, Jan. 2

Elimination of the sole remaining Nazi threat to Moscow seemed likely today as Soviet armored units under cover of artillery advanced upon Mozhaisk, the Nazi-held stronghold athwart the Smolensk highway 57 miles due west of the Soviet capital.

According to one unofficial Soviet report, the Germans in this sector are already retreating down the highway towards Vyazma.

The frontal assaults at Mozhaisk were said to coincide with fresh encirclement gains north and south of the highway.

Key Town Taken

Staritsa, on the steep banks of the upper Volga 125 miles northwest of Moscow, fell New Year's Day, the Government announced, hard upon the rout of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian's Second Tank Army and six German Army Corps in a battle climaxed by the recapture of Kaluga, a key rail center 110 miles southwest of the capital.

Advanced Soviet units were believed to be only a few miles from Mozhaisk, whose garrison constitutes the sole remaining threat to Moscow in the winter warfare.

Russian dispatches said Red Army gunners had scorched the west bank of the Nara River at a crossing, burning or scarring every tree and bush, to open the way for the big push.

In 10 days of fighting, 1,690 Germans were killed, the dispatches said, and a General was listed among the fallen. Cold and snow were reported to be forcing the surrender of German stragglers isolated in woods behind the new Russian front.

45-Mile Advance

The reoccupation of Staritsa, listed by the Soviet Information Bureau as one of several populated localities liberated from the Germans in the continued Russian advances Jan. 1, marked a 45-mile sweep southwest of Kalinin.

It placed the Russians only 30 miles northwest of Rzhev, a Volga River port of 30,000 served by four branch railways and wire lines important in war supply and communications.

The Russian advance continued to be front-wide, and some of the days most important gains apparently were made in the vital industrial Donets Basin. In this region from Dec. 7 to 25 the Russians reported capturing much booty, including 71 armored vehicles, 471 guns and 4,000 trucks.

Triple Soviet successes at the year end — landings upon the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea, the recapture of Kuluga and forcing of the fortified Volkhov River banks below Leningrad—were hailed by London commentators as strategical gains far outweighing the mere numerical losses inflicted on the Germans.

Remnants of German forces driven from Kerch and Feodosiya, where the Russians landed early in the week, were reported to be fleeing into the central Crimea before Russian troops marching to the relief of Sevastopol, besieged Black Sea naval base.

Hitler Reported at Front

London newspapers headlined a Stockholm report that Hitler had rushed to the Moscow front to assume personal command in the hopes of stemming disaster by his presence. British commentators, abandoning their previous reserve, were more and more inclined to view the German retreat as one of calamitous proportions.

Pravda, the official Communist party newspaper, editorially predicted victory over the Germans in 1942, but warned that "great difficulties are still confronting us and many battles are yet to come."

It described Russian reserve forces as inexhaustible.

The latest German High Command communiqué acknowledged Russian "break-through attempts," but asserted these were "cut up" or "eliminated." The only other German reference to the Russian front dealt with activity of the Luftwaffe, which was said to be supporting the "defensive fighting" of the land forces with persistent destructive attacks on enemy lines and communications."

German Claims

A medium-sized Soviet freighter and a small warship were sunk by German air attacks yesterday upon Russian forces newly landed at the Crimean port of Feodosiya and seven other vessels were damaged, the High Command said.

This German stress on air activity did not correspond to a Soviet Information Bureau announcement that "during the past few days no units of the German Air Force, large or small, have been over the Moscow front and in general they have not appeared there during the past few weeks."

The Germans, this same source declared, were trying to conceal their defeat from their home population by announcing imaginary air actions.

President Kalinin, in a holiday radio address, declared:

"We are now fighting the Germans on equal terms. The enemy is in retreat and, on some parts of the front, actually on the run."

Turn in the Tide

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Ivan M. Maisky, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, said Dec. 31 the past few weeks had seen the tide turning in the Soviet-German struggle "and that means also in the war in general."

He spoke on a radiocast exchange of New Year's greetings between representatives of the ABCD powers and the U. S. S. R.

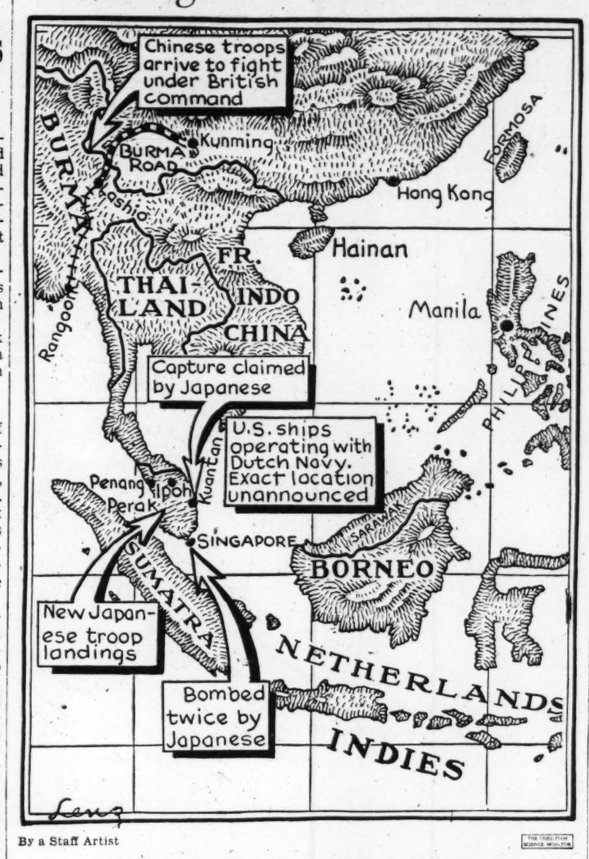
In a vivid word picture of the war front, Ambassador Maisky said he has seen for himself a vast snowfield littered with German casualties, German tanks, and all sorts of German equipment.

"I saw German prisoners clad in miserable ersatz uniforms, freezing in that icy climate," he declared. "I heard rumblings of a retreating German Army."

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, said the "new year's promise of the free nations of the world to the conquered people of Europe is that those who kept faith in 'government of the people for the people' shall be free from want and fear."

Other speakers on the London radiocast included Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of State; Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain; and Eelco N. Van Kleffens, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Battleground in Far East



By a Staff Artist

Current Points of Action in Indonesia

Story on Page 1.

Russ Railroad Cleans Up

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Jan. 2 delayed (AP) — The Moscow-Kuibyshev Railway Line, once crammed with refugees, has become a smoothly working link between the Soviet Capital and the rear.

Like a barometer of the Russian-German war, it reflects the Soviet successes in driving the Germans from the gates of Moscow and advancing all along the eastern front.

A correspondent has just traveled for the second time over this road between Moscow, the unconquered capital, and Kuibyshev, the second seat of the Soviet Government.

The first trip was made in mid-October, when the Germans were menacing Moscow and foreigners were evacuated from the city. That trip took five and one-half days.

His second trip followed a visit by air to the relieved capital. It took three days, minus three hours.

The change in the Moscow-Kuibyshev line was apparent at the very starting point, Kazan Station Moscow, he writes.

Where a swarm of refugees once gathered with belongings bundled in blankets, there now is only a thin movement of passengers carrying brief cases. Where nours once were spent waiting for trains there is now a strict schedule, carried out punctually.

The trains make a peacetime pace. Uncrowded compartments carry the normal number of two or four persons.

Conductors clean up periodically, and make tea in giant samovars at the end of the cars.

The Germans for some time have given up entirely their attempts to bomb the line and ice and snow are the main worries in its operation now.

Light fences guard the road at exposed places, preventing the drifts from mounting while sweepers keep the rails clean, and the trains roll steadily across the wastes and through silver forests.

Review of Japan's Economy

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Japan's expansion of industry and armament "has gone much farther than has been generally realized," says the National City Bank, and it remains to be seen whether growth has been so rapid and inflation so severe "that points of serious weakness may develop."

In a study of the Japanese economy in its monthly bank letter for January, National City paraphrased Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent comment on Germany, saying with respect to possible internal collapse in Japan "we cannot bank on that, but must plan on an external knockout."

Industrial bottlenecks in Japan "began to assume important proportions by 1939," the Bank said, and "there are evidences that the peak of total production may have been reached" in that year.

The Bank notes that, despite rapid expansion, the industrial power of the entire Japanese area remained small compared with the United States. "For example, the steel capacity was expected to reach about 11,000,000 tons by 1942, but a substantial part will probably remain idle owing to lack of materials." (Steel capacity in the United States is estimated currently at 88,000,000 tons.)

"Japan's industrial capacity," says the Bank, "of course is far less than we can bring to bear, if and when we can get the same degree of concentration upon war materials and supplies."

Cross-Canada Planes To Fly to Alaska

MONTREAL, Dec. 31 (AP)—Trans-Canada Airlines will extend its services to Newfoundland and Alaska as soon as aircraft of the proper type can be obtained, H. J. Symington, President, announced yesterday in a review of the company's activities this year.

Hunan Capital Partly Entered By Japanese

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP)) — German correspondents at Shanghai reported today that Japanese forces entered Changsha, Hunan Province Capital, at noon yesterday after breaking through five divisions of Chinese defending the city.

[The Chinese acknowledged that Japanese troops had occupied the Northern suburbs of Changsha, but claimed that the city of 300,000 population was still being defended.]

The correspondents said they visited the Changsha front at the invitation of the Japanese and were taken to a large airdrome near the key silk-producing city, but were not permitted to enter Changsha.

They said Maj. Gen. Shigeu Kinoshita, commander of Japanese air forces in China, told them he had hoped to show them Changsha under the Rising Sun banner, but that he could not take them on into the city because fighting was continuing there.

He said the Chinese still were holding out in the eastern section of the city. The correspondents reported that in the direction of Changsha they could see fires apparently started by Japanese bombings.

Chinese Attack

CHUNGKING, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Chinese said they had engineered effective flanking attacks against Japanese supply lines as far as the Japanese base at Yochow, situated at the point where Tungting Lake joins the Yangtze River.

Scores of villages have been recaptured in the Milo River region, the Chinese agency said.

Directly to the east, in adjoining northern Kiangsi Province, the Chinese said they had counter-attacked and recantured the town of Fenchsin, west of Nanchang, Kiangsi Capital.

In the coastal Province of Chekiang, next eastward from Kiangsi, the Chinese said they had recaptured three points around the wine-making city of Shaohsing, behind Hangchow, and now were directly attacking Shaohsing itself.

General Offensive

CHUNGKING, Jan. 2 (AP)—"It looks as if the Japanese now are launching a general offensive against China," a Chinese military spokesman declared today.

"We welcome it," he asserted. "This enables us to dissipate the enemy's strength. Both sides must suffer, but the Japanese are at a disadvantage. They cannot afford to lose as much man power as China."

Hitler Is Reeling, Wavell Says, Urging Confidence for 1942

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 2 (AP)—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of Britain's forces in India, told his countrymen in a New Year broadcast to "look forward to 1942 with courage and confidence."

In 1941, he asserted, "we weathered a fierce tempest. We are now stronger materially and morally. We stood almost alone and now we have great allies."

The General said Adolf Hitler's plans for 1941 had been wrecked, and added:

"His invincible armies are reeling back in Russia, disillusioned and frozen, and have been defeated and almost destroyed in Libya. He has gained a little corn but no oil. He has had to dig deep into his reserves."

General Wavell admitted that Japan had won initial successes through treachery, but said these would be removed when "the police have time to take steps to vindicate law and order."

Nimitz Assumes Command of Fleet

HONOLULU, Dec. 31 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz took command of the United States Pacific Fleet today in a simple ceremony.

"I have just assumed a great responsibility and obligation which I shall do my utmost to discharge," he told interviewers after the Pearl Harbor ceremony.

Known as an unyielding fighter and a stern disciplinarian, Admiral Nimitz returns to the sea after 2½ years in Washington as chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He is a native of Fredericksburg, Texas, his only son, Chester, Jr., is serving on a submarine with the Asiatic Fleet.

Russians to Build New Combat Planes

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 2

The Moscow Radio said today that Soviet plans called for production of new types of airplanes, including three fighters, to combat the Germans in 1942.

The Radio, quoting the newspaper Pravda, praised British and United States planes, especially the Bell Airacobra fighter, for the part played in the Red Air Force's destruction of German tanks and motorized units.

Russia needs to produce a pursuit fighter which can take off quickly to meet bombers, a night fighter, and a fighter with greater armament, the newspaper said, in addition to increasing production of big bombers with powerful engines.

Free French Colonies Rally To Support of de Gaulle

While the recent plebiscite in the French islands off Newfoundland—St. Pierre and Miquelon—voting themselves to Free French rule, has caused difficulties among the anti-Axis powers, particular interest attaches to the following survey showing the growth of the Free French movement in various parts of the Empire.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Free French Colonies of the Pacific, under Rear Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu, are prepared to take their part in the Far Eastern phase of this world struggle, according to Richard Bruneau, Governor-General of Tahiti, who has just passed through Montreal en route to London to report to Gen. Charles de Gaulle on the Pacific area. At the same time comes a report from Colonel Cunningham, head of the United States mission now in Africa, saying that French Equatorial Africa has made more progress in one year under Free France than in 20 years before.

The Free French Colonial Empire, with an area six times the size of Metropolitan France, is not only making an important contribution to the Allied war effort, but is proud to work for the liberation of France. In the words of René Pleven, in charge of Economic Relations, Finance and Colonies for Free France, and recently in Washington, "you can breathe the air of France in the Free French colonies, the air of France forever, the air of France of liberty."

This enthusiasm of the Free French colonies is in large part due to the wisdom of French colonial policy in the years before the war, a policy which, though often confusing to outsiders, gratified the natives because each colony was treated as an entity with its own special problems, and because natives were given a voice in matters of direct concern to them.

Gratitude in Mandates

Their appreciation of this treatment was expressed not only by the colonies at the time of the last Colonial Exposition in Paris during the invasion of the Low Countries, but also by mandated territories like the Cameroons, whose inhabitants urged the French never to let them go back to German control, saying: "When we were handed over to French jurisdiction, we expected a policy of subjugation not unlike that of the Germans, but to our surprise instead of casting us down, you have raised us up."

The New Hebrides in the Pacific were the first to join General de Gaulle, as early as July 20, 1940. Port Vila held a plebiscite. Four hundred persons met under the presidency of the Apostolic Vicar, Monseignor Malbert, and only four voted against joining the Free French Forces.

The second largest town, Santo, followed the same procedure with similar results, and the Resident Commissioner announced their reasons for joining General de Gaulle as "a desire to continue the battle at the side of Great Britain and to restore the independence and territorial integrity of France, to respect signed treaties, and to safeguard the economic prosperity of the Colony."

Fort Lamy Proclamation

A month later, on Aug. 26, the following proclamation was issued at Fort Lamy in Central Africa: "The Governor of Chad and the Commander in Chief of the Territory consider that all the interests in their keeping are imperilled by a policy which ignores the needs of the Territory, and being convinced that the restoration of the greatness and independence of France can only be achieved by the continuance of the fight at the side of Great Britain, have decided to proclaim the union of the Territory and its troops to the Free French Forces of General de Gaulle."

On Aug. 28 the mandated territory of the Cameroons and French Equatorial Africa, followed suit, and Brazzaville on the Stanley Pool of the Congo River became the Capital of Free France in Africa, while Yaoundé in the Free French Cameroons became the new recruiting depot of the "Foreign Legion," the majority of whom are always French citizens.

A few days later, on Sept. 2, the French colonies in the Pacific held a plebiscite, and in the Islands of Tahiti, Morea, and Taumatu the vote was 3,564 in favor of General de Gaulle and 18 against. The Government was overthrown, a provisional council of three members administered the islands temporarily, and in the present crisis in the Pacific a new Governor is giving every assistance to Rear Admiral d'Argenlieu, the Free French Military High Commissioner for the Pacific Area.

Action in French India

On Sept. 9, 1940, the Governor of French India informed the Viceroy of India that 13 states under his jurisdiction, including four ports, desired to join Free France. These included Pondicherry, with 120,000 inhabitants, and Chandernagor.

On Sept. 20, 1940, New Caledonia, which had already in June sent word to General de Gaulle of its enthusiasm for his undertaking, formally declared its union with Free France.

Finally, Syria, which surrendered to the Allied forces last June and was placed under Free French administration, was granted its independence in September, 1941. Under its own President, Taj-ed-Din el Hassani, it co-operates with Free France much as the free nations of the British Commonwealth aid Great Britain. Syria on the Allied side is of strategic importance particularly because of the pipe line which runs from Aleppo to the Mosul oil fields.

At the end of November, Gen. Georges Catroux, Free French Commander in Chief in the Middle East, proclaimed Lebanon also a free and independent state, under its President, Alfred Naccache.

Thus Syria, chiefly Mohammedan, and Lebanon, primarily Christian, became two new states co-operating with the Allies.

Six Times Size of France

The Free French Colonial Empire now covers an area of 1,330,000 square miles, six times the size of France itself, with a population of 6,327,000.

In August, 1940, the British blockade was lifted in favor of Free French Colonies, and since then their import and export trade with Great Britain, the British Commonwealth, and with the United States, has grown rapidly. Along the 600 miles of Atlantic seaboard belonging to Free France are the modern ports of Libreville, Port Gentil, Pointe-Noire and Douala. Modern airdromes at Fort Lamy, Fort Archambault and Bangui, in the territory covered by the Cameroons and French Equatorial Africa enable the British as well as the French to maintain regular air connection between the west coast of Africa, and Egypt and East Africa.

Though the resources of the Free French Colonies aid the war effort, the fact that they have been kept from falling into German hands is still more vital.

This is especially true of nickel, for New Caledonia and Canada together supply almost the entire world output of this metal. Lead, chromium and iron ore go also from New Caledonia to Australia.

The Society Islands export copra, phosphates, mother-of-pearl and vanilla, while Gabon sends timber which is needed for airplanes and Chad supplies cotton. The Cameroons export plumbago and wolfram from Garoua, mica from Kribi, and iron from the Atlantika mountains.

Administrative Step

Because General de Gaulle's effort is primarily military, the administrative problems arising from the development of a Free French Empire necessitated the establishment first, in October, 1940, of a "Council of Defense of the Free French Empire," consisting of Commanders in Chief of the Free French Forces, of Governors of the most important Colonies, and of experts allied with the Free French cause.

On Jan. 5, 1941, an official communiqué of the Foreign Office stated that the British Government was happy to deal with General de Gaulle and this Council of Defense "on all questions involving their collaboration with the French overseas territories which place themselves under the authority of General de Gaulle. . . ."

In the spring of 1941 two agreements between the British Government and the Free French Council of Defense fixed the rate of exchange between the French colonial franc and the pound sterling at the old parity existing before the armistice. And, in the New Advisory Council established Sept. 23, 1941, in London, the administration of the Colonies received particular attention.

Colonies' Aim

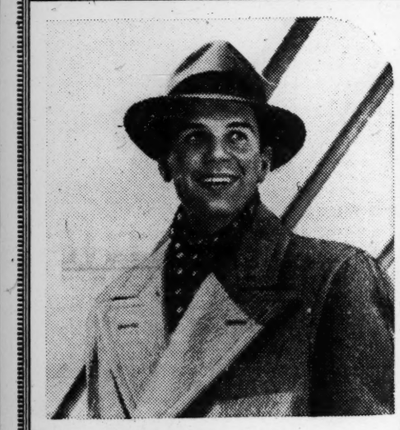
As described by the London Times, "the economic policy of the Free French colonies is to maintain themselves out of their own resources, to give all the aid they can to Great Britain in defense of the common cause, and to continue their work of development, so that when France is a free nation again, they will be even more valuable parts of the French Empire than before. This independence is carefully safeguarded in the present agreements in accordance with the consistent policy of the British Government, which is to avoid even the appearance of any interference in French colonial affairs while giving every practical assistance to those Frenchmen who are fighting and working for the common cause."

That the rich colonies of North Africa and Indo-China have not joined Free France has been due largely to confusion spread by German propaganda, to German-controlled Vichy procedure, and to conflict felt by civil officials between their official duty and personal sympathies.

During the late spring and early summer of 1940 the Berlin propaganda machine pumped out all day and all night to every part of the French Empire the statement that France had been abandoned by her allies. Neither telegraph nor telephone was working, and even today these French colonies still suffer from lack of knowledge and lack of leaders who can tell the truth.

While the German wireless still ingeniously seizes every opportunity to insinuate that Winston Churchill's aim is to grab the French colonies for Britain, French colonial civil servants find it difficult to disobey orders from the Pétain Government. Besides, they have been told bluntly that if they join the British or Free French Forces, they will lose their French nationality, be considered rebels, and be liable to be shot.

If they are married, and their wives and children are in France, subject to reprisals, the sacrifices they have to make in rallying to General de Gaulle, are not unlike those of early Christians in the days of Nero. The wonder is not that some of the largest French Colonies are still under Vichy control, but that so many of the French have joined Free French.



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John Dyson, "inventor," gets his "perfected bomber destroyer" ready for a tour of the streets of London. It is mounted on a bicycle cart. The British Government remains indifferent to the "bomber destroyer's" potentialities so Mr. Dyson is seeking to convince the public of its merits. Mr. Dyson blames "reactionaries" in the Government for the disinterest shown in his "invention." He is certain the thing will work. He pushes a button here, turns a gadget or two there, and, presto, that's the end of enemy bombers that might be overhead. At least, that's what Mr. Dyson says.

'Invent for Victory' Appeal Made by U. S. Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — "Calling all inventors! The Government needs your ideas to help win the war."

This is the message being broadcast today by the National Inventors Council of the Department of Commerce to all American natural scientists and men of an inventive turn of mind, whether experienced or not.

Already the Council has tested 35,000 suggestions during the past year. They are coming in by the hundreds. More are welcome and assurance is given that every idea will be fully investigated.

The Council is no respector of inventors' reputations; a good idea from an inconspicuous worker will be given as much attention as suggestions from famous laboratories.

It's motto is "Invent for Victory" and several recent inventions, which cannot be divulged, have been found to be of great military importance.

While no publicity is being given to new developments in war invention, lists of inventive opportunities are being circulated by the War Department. Here is a list of the fields in which the Government particularly welcomes fresh ideas:

Potential Field

Hydrocarbon vapors as an explosive.

Rocket-propelled projectiles.

Air, centrifugal and electromagnet guns.

Automatic mines for land and sea.

Searchlights, mobile landing-field flood lighting.

Special automotive equipment for simplifying servicing of motor vehicles and aircraft, and improved motorized repair-shop equipment.

Improved tank design.

Better aircraft brakes.

A lubricating system that will keep an aircraft engine lubricated during the first minutes of a dive.

An aircraft turbine engine that will be lighter than present engines.

More efficient aircraft propellers.

Improved aircraft-engine pumps.

Lighter hydraulic power equipment for aircraft.

Aircraft catapults and retarding device.

Ice-prevention devices.

Refueling equipment.

Remote-controlled aerial and marine torpedoes, land vehicles and ships, and remote control for other combat weapons.

Improved gun-and bomb-sights, optical and otherwise.

Devices to locate objects by sound, heat, radiant energy, or other known or unknown or rays.

Spring motors or other prime movers.

Destructive chemical compositions and high-powered explosives.

Mine-sweeping devices.

Aircraft-engine automatic valving devices for heat-exchange and intercooler units.

Anti-aerial bomb protection for cities, buildings, and ships.

Light, protective armored clothing.

Improved automatic antiaircraft guns and small arms.

Effective gasoline-injection equipment to serve as an improvement over carburetors.

Metal extraction and refining processes to use some of the low-grade ores which abound in the United States.

Satisfactory welding of sheet aluminum alloy, and other improved machinery for fabricating these alloys.

Battle of Ideas

Mordern warfare is largely a battle of inventive ideas, the Council, whose Chairman is Dr. Charles F. Kettering, General Manager of General Motors Corporation, said in a statement emphasizing that American inventors turn their attention to defense problems.

"Inventive genius," it said, "is one of our greatest heritages. In the past, it has been largely responsible for the development of our industries and the constant betterment of our standard of living. If turned from peaceful pursuits to the problems of national defense, it should contribute powerfully, perhaps decisively, to the success of our present efforts in the preservation of our kind of civilization.

"The National Inventors Council will give full and sympathetic consideration to every idea submitted to it. It will see that every meritorious idea is brought to the attention of every defense agency which might find such an idea useful.

"It would seem to be the privilege and indeed the patriotic duty of the inventive minds of our country to transmit the results of their creative thought to that Government agency charged with the duty of making them useful in this time of national emergency."

Only inventions related to defense are considered by the Council. Suggestions should be written in English and accompanied by suitable drawings or blueprints. Models should not be sent unless requested.

MacArthur Now Prepared For Long Defensive Battle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The loss of Manila today left Gen. Douglas MacArthur's unified remaining forces within a great arc north and northwest of the city with Manila Bay, the South China Sea and the fixed fortifications at the entrance of the bay to their rear.

The abandonment of the $9,500,000 Cavite naval base to the southwest of the Philippine Capital indicated that all major resistance to the Japanese would now be centered to the north, or terrain presumably chosen by General MacArthur as lending itself to defensive warfare.

Prepared for a long siege, the fixed fortifications on the bay are Fort Mills, on Corregidor Island, and outlying Forts Hughes, Drum and Frank, on smaller islands.

Manila's fall came just 18 days after the Japanese, in overwhelming numbers, landed their first mass invasion force on the shores of Lingayen Gulf, some 120 air miles north of the Capital.

The morning of Dec. 22 a flotilla of 80 enemy transports was sighted there, the gateway to the valley avenue of approach to the Capital.

Almost simultaneously another heavy force landed at Atimonan on the Pacific coast some 75 miles southeast of Manila, and the defenders were forced to divide their forces to deal with the separate jaws of a great pincer.

Since the first Japanese attacks on Dec. 7, General MacArthur's air fields had been under bombing assaults, and a large proportion of his planes were lost almost at the start. The result was that the enemy transports were able to land troops almost with impunity.

General MacArthur's defensive fight was termed "masterful" by Secretary Stimson yesterday and officials viewed the maneuver of consolidating the defenders on the eve of the loss of Manila in the same light.

Navy men did not minimize the significance of the loss of Cavite, the United States farthest advanced base for the submarines and other warships of the Asiatic Fleet. It meant that the Navy must turn to some new point for facilities to maintain, repair, supply and fuel the undersea boats which are counted upon heavily to harass Japanese naval and commercial shipping movements in Oriental waters.

But Navy men said that no submersibles or other warships were taken by the Japanese, owing to evacuation of all craft from the base along with stores, equipment and records.

A secondary naval base, Olongapo, was still in American hands. Its usefulness was dubious, however, because of the announced withdrawal of most naval forces from the islands and Olongapo's vulnerability to air attack.

Situated on Subic Bay, some 50 air miles northwest of Manila, Olongapo had been almost abandoned by the Navy until reinforcement of Philippine defenses started recently. A floating dry dock, the Dewey, built in the United States and towed across the Pacific, was long stationed there.

A coastal fortification was installed years ago at the entrance of Subic Bay, but its strength was rated less than that of the forts safeguarding Manila Bay to the south.

Olongapo was given new importance by the new turn of the fighting because of its location.

Cavite, occupying a peninsula jutting into Manila Bay 10 miles southwest of the Capital by road and six miles by water, was headquarters of the 16th Naval District.

It was not the base for the Asiatic Fleet commanded by Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, which uses no shore-established operating base.

The entire Navy installation was comparatively small in area, taking in about 250 buildings on 50.35 acres in all, but it represented the bulk of approximately $17,470,000 expended by the Navy in Philippine installations since American seizure of the Philippine Archipelago in 1898. Besides the Navy yard, submarine base and hospital, the Cavite area took in a Marine barracks, ammunition and mine depot, naval prison, fuel depot, a high power radio station with 17 buildings, a marine railway capable of hauling ships displacing 2,000 tons out of the water for overhaul, and a submarine telephone and telegraph cable.

Plans Are Figured On Moving Plants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today that the question of moving airplane and other war industries from vulnerable seacoast points to the interior was receiving new consideration.

He told reporters that America must learn by experience and understand that sometimes it is impossible to take a whole plant and move it from one locality to another,

Certain divisions of a factory, however, he said, might be moved back from the seacoasts at a moment's notice. He suggested, too, that perhaps production facilities would be split, with one unit in one spot and perhaps an assembly line in another, so that an entire plant would not be destroyed in a single raid.

U. S. Appeasement Of Vichy Is Opposed

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Fifty citizens, including many writers and educators, today expressed faith in the Government's foreign policy but asked President Roosevelt to reconsider this country's position on the Free French seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

In a telegram to the President, they said that the State Department's denunciation of the occupation of the Islands "violates the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the war aims you have so nobly proclaimed," and was "a culmination of the State Department's policy of neglecting our friends and conciliating our enemies which has resulted in failure after failure, from Spain to Pearl Harbor."

Among the signers were Carl Sandburg, William Agar, Grenville Clark, Maxwell Anderson, Frank Kingdon, Frank Porter Graham, Clifton Fadiman, Walter Millis, Stephen Vincent Benet, Rex Stout, Franklin P. Adams, Michael Williams and William Jay Schieffelin.

77th Congress Ends Session; Resumes Jan. 5

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The first session of the 77th Congress which voted billions for defense and declared war on Germany, Italy, and Japan, adjourned today shortly after the loss of Manila was announced by the War Department.

The second session of the Congress will convene Jan. 5 and receive from President Roosevelt during the week an unprecedented request for war funds.

Both Houses met at noon. The Senate session lasted 22 minutes, during which Senator Tom Connally (D. of Texas) told his colleagues that Manila would be recaptured when the United States was fully prepared.

The House was in session for 46 minutes. There the closing speeches reflected the historic events of recent weeks, the call for sacrifices ahead, and the likelihood of curtailment of some peacetime government functions in the future.

Columbia Journalism Gets Movie Scholarship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The first scholarship in the field of motion pictures for students of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism has been established by the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Dean Carl W. Ackerman announced today. The winner will receive transportation costs to and from Beverly Hills, Calif., and will be engaged on the writing staff of the motion picture company at a salary of $50 a week for six months and if the work is satisfactory, at $75 a week for an additional six months.

Coudert Committee Drafts Last Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The Rapp-Coudert Legislative Committee, which has investigated subversive activities in the New York City School system for the last 18 months, is today preparing its final report to be submitted to the State Legislature early this spring following completion of the Committee's work with the year end, it was announced today. The staff of clerical and office workers has been disbanded.

The Committee, headed by State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., disclosed Communist activities in Brooklyn and City Colleges and local high schools. Thirty-three clerks and teachers were suspended at City College, six at Brooklyn College and an equal number in the local school system as a result of the inquiry, which attracted wide public attention.

Thomas Disillusions Japanese In Own Language Address

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Speaking in the Japanese language, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah told the people of Japan by radio Dec. 31 that "the little temporary advances your forces have made will all be swept away" and that the United States will "crush the war lords who are already crushing you."

Senator Thomas, who spent seven years in Japan as a Mormon missionary, titled his address "Japan vs. Japan." The speech, radiocast by KGEI in San Francisco and 10 other American shortwave stations, will be reradiocast on the Japanese New Year, Jan. 10.

"I do not know how many of you are listening to this New Year's message to the people of Japan," Senator Thomas declared in his prepared address, "because the repressions which your Government practices on you keep you as far as it can from knowing the truth.

"But if only one Japanese hears my words and learns the tragic story of the way you have been betrayed by your war lords, who have sold themselves to Hitler, then it will be worth while to speak."

Next New Year's Day

When the next New Year's Day rolls around, the scholarly Utah Senator declared, "the United States will still be fresh, will still be strong with an even greater strength than before, while your rapidly dwindling resources in supplies and man power bring you a larger measure of exhaustion than in yours today.

"The little temporary advances your forces have made will all be swept away. Like the Germans in Russia, like the Germans and Italians in Africa, Japanese forces will be forced back and compelled to leave every spot which they now hold."

The "war lords" of Japan, Senator Thomas declared, have given their people "the largest gift in the entire history of Japan, but it is a gift which must make you shudder when you think of it.

"That gift is not an incident like the raid on Pearl Harbor, nor the fall of Hong Kong, nor the attack on Manila. It is this—the enmity of the United States, the most powerful nation on earth, and of England the British Commonwealth, and of the Free Netherlands and of 15 more nations."

Questionable Friends

The Japanese might ask if the New Year had not also brought them some new friends, Senator Thomas said, but warned that these friends were "ominous and dangerous."

"Who are they?" he asked. "Italy, which has become a slave state, stripped of its possessions and its resources. And Germany, with its master, Adolf Hitler, who hates and despises you Japanese people and has predicted that you must be conquered and led by him.

"Morever, your new friends have lost any capacity to help you in your war. Italy has bogged down completely, and continues to survive only by Nazi domination. Germany has suffered a disastrous defeat in Russia and in North Africa. Her soldiers, lacking clothes, are freezing to death in Russia. She has been unable to invade England. She has lost her power in the Atlantic Ocean. She can do nothing for you, even if she wanted to help you."

The Senator told the Japanese that Americans, as did they, also made New Year resolutions and that here were ours:

Uncle Sam's Resolutions

"To build more than 40 thousand warplanes and increase the production rate well beyond 50,000 a year.

"To produce 25 thousand tanks and gear production for the greatest tank armada the world has ever seen.

"To launch approximately 150 fighting ships and speed construction on hundreds more.

"To add about 600 merchant vessels to the "bridge of ships."

"To increase our highly-trained, fully-equipped army to more than two and one-half million men.

"To train more than 70,000 warplane pilots.

"To enroll more than a million civilian volunteers for emergency duty.

"To enlarge the army of workers in arms factories by three million.

"To increase to more than double the output of vital machine tools.

"To produce arms of all kinds at least five times faster than in 1941.

"To mobilize 80,000 industrial plants available for war production.

"To produce an ample supply of food for the United States and all its allies.

Mounting Actualities

"To continue and increase aid of every kind to all enemies of the Axis."

These resolutions "are already becoming actualities because of our almost inexhaustible resources, our fresh vigor, our determination to crush the war lords who are already crushing you, the people of Japan, to the limit of their ability," Senator Thomas added.

"The American Fleet controls the Eastern Pacific. Our patrol vessels have sunk your submarine raiders or driven them back to their bases. Despite the lying announcements of your war lords, not a single bomb has fallen on any mainland American city.

"United against you in a common hatred of your military aggression are not only England and our other allies, but also the peoples of the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, India, and the Dutch East Indies.

"Besides this, the senseless bombing of Manila and the destruction of its religious edifices has created a roar of anger throughout every country of Latin America and even the Italian and Spanish people, who have been nominally or actually partners or friends of the Axis."

Lehman Demands All-Out Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2—An appeal to end "wishful thinking" and for every citizen of New York to unite in an "all-out effort" to win the war was voiced by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in a New Year's message radiocast last night.

The Governor urged that factories operate on a seven-day week and a 24-hour-a-day schedule with "no strikes or stoppages." In the conduct of the war every civilian must "fight shoulder to shoulder" with the armed forces in "a just and holy cause," he declared.

"Either we live as free men or as slaves," the Governor declared. "This must be an all-out war—a war of civilians as well as soldiers—a war carried through to the bitter end, fought until the preservation of freedom, of religion, of decency and of morality is assured. . . .

"If there are any among us who are stupid enough or evil enough to believe they can save their properties or their skins by compromise or appeasement, they are ignorant of, or are blind to, the history of totalitarian aggression. . . .

"We will win only if we utilize everyone of the mechanical and human resources that are available to us. Every man and woman must co-operate; every machine must contribute to our productive achievement."

ON TROUBLED WATERS

A. D. 1942 is easing down the ways in the teeth of a world tempest, in as turbulent a launching as a new craft has ever been put through. We are all traveling with it, no matter how rough its voyage. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor can go aboard with quiet confidence, however, for they rely on this newspaper's calm and clear appraisal of world news to keep them alert and fearless in all weathers. It furnishes expert analysis to cushion the shocks of war news, and the oil of tolerance and understanding to spread on troubled waters. Keep the Monitor with you in 1942, for a safe, educational cruise through the news.

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Major Events in Philippines From Discovery Until 1942

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A chronology of important events in the history of the Philippines as prepared through the year 1928 by W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, in his book "The Philippine Islands," used by permission of Houghton-Mifflin Company, and in subsequent years to the fall of Manila today, follows:

1521 March 16. Discovery of the Philippine Islands by Magellan.

1543 The name Filipinas (Philippines) given the Islands by the Spanish explorer, Villalobus.

1565 First Spanish settlement founded at Cebu by Legaspi, who established Spanish sovereignty in the Islands.

1571 Establishment of the city of Manila by Legaspi as the Spanish capital of the archipelago.

1762-1764 British occupation of Manila.

1837 Port of Manila opened to foreign trade.

1872 Cavite Revolt.

1892 Revolutionary secret society, the Katipunan, organized.

1896 August. Beginning of Philippine revolution against Spain.
Dec. 30. Execution of Philippine patriot, José Rizal.

1897 July. Proclamation of independence issued by General Aguinaldo.
Dec. 14. Agreement known as the Pact of Biac-na-bato made between the Philippine insurgent leaders and the Spanish Governor-General.

1898 April 21. Beginning of war between the United States and Spain.
May 1. Battle of Manila Bay, resulting in the destruction of the Spanish Philippine squadron by Commodore Dewey.
June 18. Dictatorial government proclaimed by Aguinaldo.
Aug. 6. Appeal to foreign governments by Aguinaldo to recognize Philippine independence.
Aug. 13. Capitulation of Manila to the American forces and establishment of military government.
Dec. 10. Signing of Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain.

1899 Feb. 4. Beginning of Philippine insurrection against the United States.
Feb. 6. Treaty of Paris ratified by United States Congress.
March 4. Arrival in Manila of the Schurman Commission.
March 31. Malolos, insurgent capital, occupied by American troops and Aguinaldo's government moved to Tarlac.
May 6. At Baliuag, Bulacan, first organization, under American administration, of municipal government with popular election of officials.
Nov. 21. Insurgent government broken up by reason of occupation of Tarlac by American troops, Aguinaldo retiring to the mountains.

1900 June 3. Arrival in Manila of the Taft Commission.
June 21. Amnesty proclamation issued by the American Military Governor.
Sept. 1. Legislative power transferred from the Military Governor to the Philippine Commission.
November. Organization of the Federal Party by representative Filipinos.

1901 March 2. President authorized, by the "Spooner amendment" to an act of Congress, to establish civil government in the Islands.
March. Capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston.
July 4. Inauguration of William H. Taft as first Civil Governor.
Sept. 1. Appointment of three Filipinos as members of the Philippine Commission.

1902 February. First elections of provincial governors.
July 1. Enactment by Congress of organic act for civil government in the Islands.
July 4. Official recognition of the end of the Philippine insurrection.
Amnesty proclamation issued by President Roosevelt.
Military government terminated.

1903 March 2. First Philippine census taken.
Provision by Congress for a new Philippine currency on a gold basis.

1904 Feb. 1. Inauguration of Civil Governor Luke E. Wright succeeding Governor Taft, who had been appointed Secretary of War. (Title of chief executive of the Islands later changed from Civil Governor to Governor-General.)

1906 April 2. Inauguration of Governor - General Henry C. Ide.
May 24. Creation of Philippine Postal Savings Bank.
Sept. 20. Inauguration of Governor - General James F. Smith.
Nov. 15. Majority of members of provincial boards made elective.

1907 Oct. 16. Philippine Assembly inaugurated as the lower house of the Legislature.
Representation of the Islands by two resident commissioners at Washington.

1909 Aug. 5. Enactment by Congress of the Payne Tariff Law authorizing limited free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands.
Nov. 11. Inauguration of Governor - General W. Cameron Forbes.

1913 Oct. 3. Enactment by Congress of the Underwood Tariff Law authorizing unlimited free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands and abolishing Philippine export duties.
Oct. 6. Inauguration of Governor-General Francis B. Harrison.
Oct. 30. Filipinos given majority on the Philippine Commission.

1916 Aug. 29. Enactment by Congress of the Jones Law, the new organic act for the government of the Islands.
Oct. 16. Elective Philippine Senate inaugurated as the upper house of the Legislature in place of the appointive Commission.

1918 Dec. 31. Second Philippine census taken.

1921 May 4. Arrival in Manila of Wood-Forbes Mission.
Oct. 15. Inauguration of Governor - General Leonard Wood.

1927 Aug. 7. Death of Governor-General Wood.

1928 March 1. Inauguration of Governor - General Henry L. Stimson.

1929 March. Gov. Gen. Henry L. Stimson resigned; Dwight F. Davis, former Secretary of War, appointed his successor.

1930 June. 2. The U. S. Senate Committee on Territories voted 8 to 4 to approve the Hawes-Cutting bill granting independence to the Philippines.

1931 Nov. 9. The Philippine House voted for Philippine independence.

1932 Jan. 20. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., appointed Governor General, succeeding Dwight F. Davis.
Dec. 29. The House of Representatives in Washington completed favorable Congressional action on the Philippine independence bill, but the veto was overriden by Congress.
June 15. Frank Murphy succeeded Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., as Governor General.
Oct. 11, 12. The Philippine Legislature rejected the independence bill as unacceptable.
Oct. 13. A new Philippine mission authorized to seek amendments to the Philippine independence bill.

1934 March 24. The Tydings-McDuffie Act signed by President Roosevelt, a new measure providing for Philippine independence.
May 1. The Philippine Legislature accepted the Philippine Independence Act.

1935 March 23. President Roosevelt approved the new Philippine Constitution.
May 14. Constitution approved by Philippine plebiscite.
Sept. 17. Manuel Quezon elected first President of the Philippine Commonwealth.
Nov. 15. The Commonwealth Government formally established for a 10-year transition period preliminary to complete independence on July 4, 1946.

1937 Feb. 27. Paul V. McNutt succeeded Frank Murphy as High Commissioner of the Philippines.
April 5. Presidents Roosevelt and Quezon extend preferential trade relationships between the U. S. and Philippine Commonwealth from 1946 to 1960.
April 30. Suffrage for women approved in plebiscite.

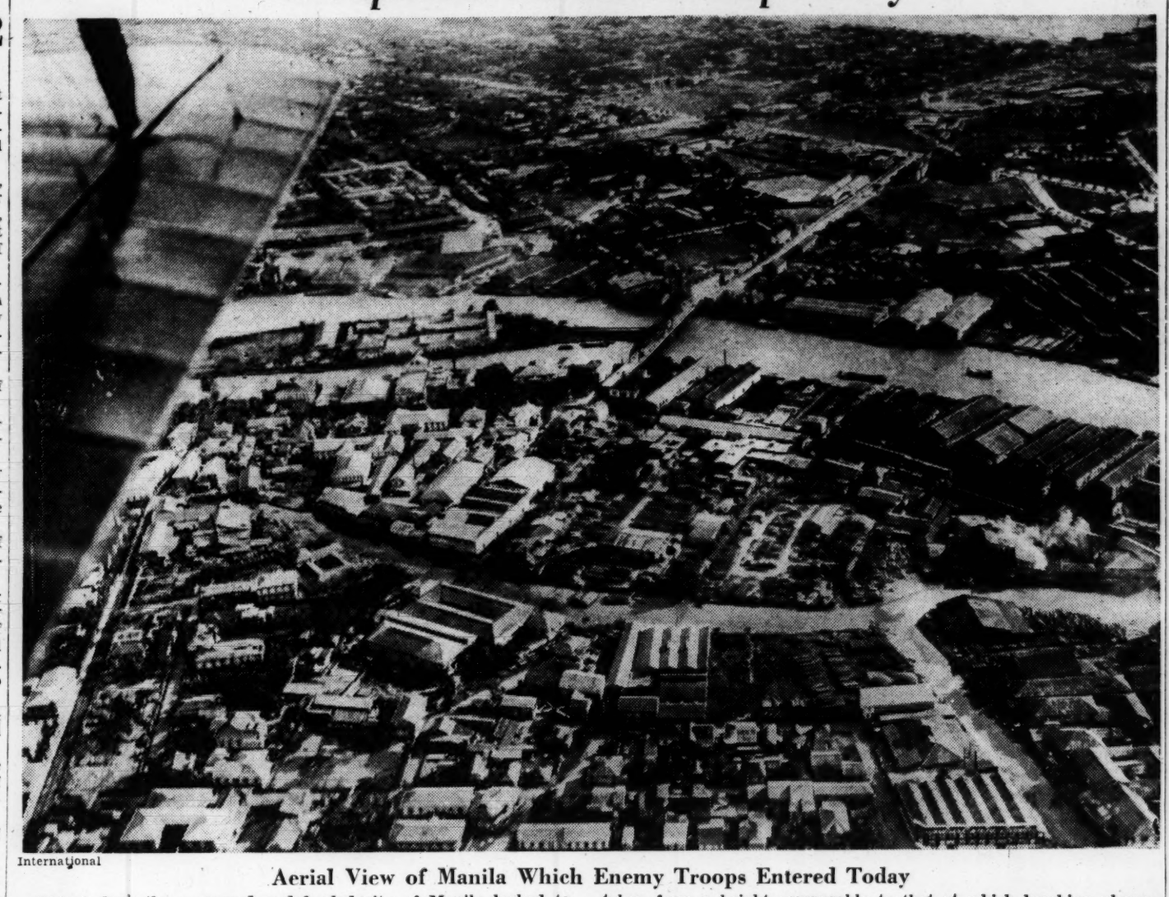
1938 Nov. 28. The Joint Preparatory Committee of the U. S. and Philippines recommended imposition of U. S. tariffs on Philippine imports be extended gradually until 1960, when full duties would be imposed.

1939 Nov. 1. President Quezon warned in a speech that the Philippines could not defend themselves against strong attack "even though we should arm every male citizen."
Francis B. Sayre succeeded Paul V. McNutt as High Commissioner.

1941 Dec. 7. Japan declared war on the United States.
Dec. 9. Manila area subjected to Japanese bombing attack.
Dec. 26. Manila declared an open city by General MacArthur.
Dec. 28. Manila bombed by Japan.
Dec. 30. President Quezon sworn into office for a second term.

1942 Jan. 2. Manila and the U. S. Naval base of Cavite captured by Japan.

In Japanese Hands—Temporarily



International

Aerial View of Manila Which Enemy Troops Entered Today

This is how the open and undefended city of Manila looked to Japanese bombers as they rained destruction on it. The picture was taken from a height comparable to that at which bombing planes operate.

Roosevelt, Churchill Invoke Divine Aid for 'Days to Come'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — To Alexandria, Virginia's, Christ Church where George Washington worshipped, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill went yesterday to lead the nation in observing New Year's Day, 1942, as a "day of prayer . . . of asking God's help in days to come."

The two heads of state went unannounced to the historic vine-covered church across the Potomac to pray in the white box pew once reserved for the first President.

There the Rev. Edward Randolph Welles, rector of the church, led the distinguished visitors in George Washington's prayer:

"Almighty God: We make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; and entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large. And finally that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the attributes of the divine author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

In the second sermon they had heard together in a week, the President and Prime Minister were told that "Pearl Harbor resulted in a new national unity based on resentment. But that is not enough.

"We must have a deep spiritual unity which will make us ready, even eager to sacrifice our material goods through heavy taxes and when necessary, even life itself, for the moral principles for which this war is being fought," they were told.

The young rector, who had carefully portioned out admission cards to 550 of his most faithful parishioners, ventured to remind the two world figures that the peace to follow the present war must embrace something new. "We cannot go back to the old status quo," he declared.

After the service, the official party, including Mrs. Roosevelt and British Ambassador Lord Halifax, drove to Mount Vernon where the Prime Minister, with his head bared to a drizzling rain, placed a wreath of red, white and blue flowers at the tomb of Washington.

The Prime Minister had returned to Washington from Canada only shortly before the church service. En route back to the United States Capital for further conferences on war strategy and supplies, he joined newspaper correspondents, the train crew and porters in the dining car of the special car and gave a New Year's toast:

"Here's to 1942.

"Here's to a year of toil—a year of struggle and peril.

"And a long step forward to victory."

La Guardia's Inaugural Keyed To Crisis in Public Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Mayor La Guardia had gone into his third term today, head of a wartime city, entailing the gravest problems he has ever shouldered in a long and vivid public career.

His 1942-'45 inaugural address to the crowded sitting of the incoming City Council at City Hall yesterday was almost entirely keyed to the new crisis in public affairs rather than to the shape of mayoral things to come, and in it he voiced a warning for civilian preparation that would "never underestimate the strength, the cruelty" of the national enemy.

Primarily it was a defense of his supra-mayoral job and his undertaking as Federal Director of Civilian Defense, and he denounced criticism that, in attempting both mayoral and national posts, he risks bungling of both offices. This, he declared, was "swivel-chair" opposition by "Jap friends and two-by-four editors."

Late the night before the Mayor had his third induction into the chief city magistracy at the home of Samuel Seabury, elder statesman of the anti-Tammany forces, in a ceremony duplicating his first and second instatements in 1933 and 1937. Mr. Seabury had filled his house with civic mentors and typically fusionist incumbents of bench and administrative posts under Mr. La Guardia to hear Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook administer the oath of office to the Executive, who in winning the majoralty a third time last November achieved a feat that had been thought politically impossible.

Mr. La Guardia made his inaugural address at City Hall a ringing statement of his motivation in continuing as chief of civilian effort in the national defense program. He classified critics of his extra-curricular administrative activity as "defeatists who seek to belittle our efforts and destroy confidence."

"At this time," he continued, "none of us has any choice in the work we should do. We must serve where we can best serve. Remember that this war will come right to our streets and residential districts. . . . Unity is so necessary, and the other requisite is complete co-operation. To seek to create confusion is rendering a distinct disservice to our people and to our country. . . ."

Among his 31 New Year's Day appointments was the placement of Park Commissioner Robert Moses on the City Planning Commission and the naming of Thomas J. Watson, head of the International Business Machines Corporation, as lay member of the municipal art commission.

The Mayor also appointed Dr. Peter Francis Amoroso as Commissioner of Correction, Albert Pleydell as Commissioner of Purchases, and William B. Northrop, nephew of Mr. Seabury, Judge of Special Sessions.

Allies Draft Strategy Plans

Continued from Page 1

ied by the War Cabinet at a meeting at Canberra. Mr. Curtin previously announced receipt of an urgently important document on Pacific defense.

In the Netherlands East Indies, Gen. Hein ter Poorten, Commander in Chief of the Dutch forces, declared in a New Year's message that "the British and Americans are preparing something which will be very unpleasant for the Japanese."

A communiqué issued by the Malaya command at the Kuala Lumpur base in the Singapore West Coast defense area, said that "considerable help is en route for the armies defending Malaya." It was assumed that the announcement was meant to indicate a last ditch fight for every inch of ground by Sir Henry Pownall, Far East Commander in Chief.

From London came a more specific report that Britain intends to hold Singapore "with American and other co-operation."

Division of Command

Under Allied strategy plans now being discussed, London reported a tentative division of command had been compiled.

First reports of this command were as follows:

1. A United States Admiral would be placed in command of American, British, Australian, New Zealand, and Netherlands East Indies fleets in Australasia. Headquarters would be at Pearl Harbor.

2. A British General would take command of all land and air forces in the Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Philippines, Netherlands East Indies, and South Sea Islands. Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in Chief in India was mentioned as a possible candidate.

3. Land and sea forces in India, Australia, and New Zealand would remain under home commands because they are still outside the zone of war activities, but the strategy of all would be interwoven.

Withholds Comments

President Roosevelt declined to confirm or deny these forecasts this morning. It is accepted that the Churchill visit and simultaneous conferences in other capitals look to a grand war strategy, establishing joint commands and unity of action, pledging allies against separate peace, and possibly extending the scope of the Atlantic Charter program.

Mr. Roosevelt found fault with the way one question was put to him to the effect that the "Atlantic Charter" points would now be extended to the Pacific. He emphasized that the Charter which he and Mr. Churchill drew up at sea last August applied not only to the Atlantic but to the entire world.

Mr. Roosevelt declined to comment on reports that Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the combined United States Fleet, would be selected as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Fleet, or that General Wavell would be picked to head the Allied land forces in the Pacific theater of war.

Asked about reports that Soviet leader Joseph Stalin was coming to Washington, Mr. Roosevelt said he had never heard of the visit until he saw the stories in print.

The press conference was delayed half an hour today, and it was assumed that news of the capture of Manila had been brought to the President. It was a balmy, spring-like day, and sunlight played on the gleaming white walls of the White House, where Mr. Chruchill is a guest, through the open door beside the President.

Mr. Roosevelt did not seem downcast by Manila events but rather filled with some important new development.

U. S. Seen Needing Full Man Power

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2 (AP)—Col. John M. Andrews of Federal Selective Service headquarters declared today the time may come soon when all available man power must be made available at once for the total defense effort.

He spoke at the meeting of the American Association of Junior Colleges at the same time its big brother organization, the Association of American Colleges, heard a message from President Roosevelt that the one great task before them was "to win the war."

J. W. Harbeson, President of Pasadena Junior College, Pasadena, Calif., was elected President of the Association today.

Other officers include: Vice-President, Jesse P. Bogue, President of Green Mountain Junior College, Poultney, Vt.; Executive Committee, J. M. Ewing, President of Copiah-Lincoln Junior College, Wesson, Miss., and James M. Miller, President of Christian College, Columbia, Mo. Mr. Miller is retiring President of the Association.

Tokyo's Version

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The Japanese declared officially tonight that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's defense forces had fallen back to the fortress island of Corregidor and the mountainous Butaan Peninsula for a "land stand" after giving up Manila.

Domei reported that the General, himself, had moved to the heavily-armed island of Corregidor at the entrance to Manila Bay.

A Japanese summary of the operations said the American forces were kept under repeated air attack as they crossed to the island, and reported that other American and Philippine troops were drawn up on the Butaan Peninsula which juts into Manila Bay from the north.

It said the Americans, themselves, had described Corregidor with its powerful batteries of 12-inch guns and its bristling anti-aircraft guns as one of the strongest forts in the world.

6 Captains Named As Rear Admirals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated six Navy captains for temporary service as rear admirals.

The group included Capt. John R. Beardall, naval aide to the President, and Capt. Olaf M. Hustvedt, at last reports commander of the new battleship North Carolina.

Teh other captains named for advancement are Willis A. Lee, Jr., of Owenton, Ky., who was named director of fleet training a year ago; William R. Purnell, of Bowling Green, Mo., last reported on duty as Chief of Staff to the Commander of the Asiatic Fleet; William Ward Smith, of Springfield, N. J., last reported on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Theodore S. Wilkinson, of Rosslyn, Va., named director of naval intelligence one year ago.

Captain Hustvedt, a native of Chicago, is a resident of 401 Grove Street, Decorah, Iowa. Captain Beardall, a native of Sanford, Fla., is a resident of Orlando, Fla.

Filipinos Held Last Control

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—When the Japanese entered Manila, they were believed by officials here to have found the city in control of the municipal police and a detachment of Philippine constabulary.

Arrangements to this end were made in advance. Also believed to have been left in the Capital to deal with the invaders were a representative of American High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and of President Quezon of the Commonwealth Government.

When the Capital's fall was announced, the War Department lacked advices whether the Japanese occupation was orderly or otherwise.

Of Manila's normal population of approximately 625,000, about 2,000 were believed to be Americans. The exact American population was not definite, however, as a number of civilians had sailed for the United States shortly before the Japanese first attacks.

To help you plan a Winter Vacation
A WINTER VACATION ISSUE of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be published JANUARY 6
WITH NEWS AND ADVERTISING OF NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, AND WEST
Photos: Southern Pacific Lines, Boston and Maine Railroad, Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., H Armstrong Roberts, Winston H. Pote.

Hawaii Weaves Pattern of U. S. Security

Continued from Page 1

regarding this probably intended provocation of diversion from the real task.

He hoisted his new four-starred flag for the first time afloat for the purpose of the ceremony of decorating Navy fliers who had rescued Army fliers at sea. Brig. Gen J. H. Rudolph, Commandant of the 18th Bomber Wing, who had thereby regained nine of his valuable men, declared that the rescue had done more than anything since the outbreak of war to build up the morale of his command.

When they take their wheeled land planes out over the Pacific waters they have new confidence that the Navy's flying boats are ready to help them if in difficulty.

Asked about the shelling of island seaports Admiral Nimitz said casually that when Japanese captains "had no targets for their torpedoes they sought every chance to harass and damage property by shelling."

Warning to West Coast

In that phrase lies both a calm refusal to be goaded by irrelevant Japanese pinpricks and also confidence of the Navy of its ability now that war exists to protect its real targets against lurking submarines in these waters.

The obvious fact, knowable to anybody and involving no disclosure of naval secrets, is that important shipping, both naval and commercial, must be constantly entering and departing from America's greatest naval base. This is proceeding constantly, yet a Japanese submarine is reduced to tossing shells at small commercial ports by the vigilance and ability of the patrols in these waters.

However, a warning that Japanese submarines might attempt to shell cities on the west coast of the United States was given by Admiral Nimitz.

Aboard a big new submarine just three hours after he assumed command, the Admiral pointed out that "it's relatively safe and simple for a submarine to arise to the surface near a port and throw a few shells into a city.

"It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Japanese submarines operating off the west coast of the United States may attempt to lay their shells into cities before they leave."

The ocean, he added, is "too big to prevent it entirely."

Easy Victory Barred

Behind these scenes is full realization in everyone's mind of the power of Japan's initial offensive which is currently sweeping over the Philippines, aided enormously by the successes the enemy attained here in the opening day of the war. Hawaiian leis were laid on the graves of Pearl Harbor victims today by men who were completely free of any old delusions of an easy victory.

Understatement is already the established practice of those in authority. Admiral Nimitz, when asked about the security of these islands, contented himself by saying: "The Pacific fleet will do its utmost to carry its share of the load."

He added: "Attack on these islands is always possible, but we will do our utmost to keep them from falling into enemy hands."

No bravado or overconfidence here yet. One felt that he probably had some difficulty not to say what is heard so frequently among the men and junior officers who took the brunt of the first attack, "We just hope they'll try it again."

Because the Philippines are so near in terms of peacetime life and the whole Orient so intimate a part of the experience of these islands, the people appreciate the full scope and duration of the problem lying ahead.

At the same time one notes with deep satisfaction what Hitler is forced to tell the German people on this New Year's Day.

This time the incongruous appeal from his past blasphemous lips for divine aid for the German people was devoid of any promises of victory this year.

Just a year ago today he had promised them that the year 1941 would be the year of final victory for Germany. That unfulfilled Hitlerian promise is proof, if any is needed, of the world's inevitable rescue from medieval darkness, which one feels here perhaps less intimately than on the advancing Russian front or amid humming American factories, but just as surely.

Air Heroes

HONOLULU, Jan. 2 (AP)—American air heroes of the Japanese attack on Oahu Island Dec. 7 agreed Dec. 31 it was grim fun bagging their share of Japanese planes and evidenced a restless eagerness to meet the enemy again over the Hawaiian Islands.

Five young Air Corps Lieutenants, called to a press conference, modestly and almost reluctantly described their experiences.

They told of being in their barracks when the first bombs fell and of racing to the flying field only to find their planes in flames.

Then they piled into automobiles and raced at 100 miles an hour to another field ten miles away and roared into the air in planes for dog fights all over Oahu Island.

Two of the five already have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Those gathered in the quiet of the offices of the Commanding Colonel of Wheeler Field included Lieut. George Welch of Wilmington, Del., who topped the list in enemy planes bagged, with four to his credit. Lieutenant Welch landed while the battle raged and went up again to fight until incendiary bullets threatened to set his plane aflame.

Another was Lieut. Kenneth Taylor of Hominy, Okla., who stayed with Lieutenant Welch until bullets ripped into one leg, grazed an arm and battered his plane's instruments.

It was to these two men that the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded.

Then there were Lieuts. Lewis Sanders of Elkhart, Ind.; Philip Rasmussen of Boston, and Harry W. Brown of Amarillo, Texas.

U. S. Units Aid Dutch Navy

Continued from Page 1

British headquarters there announced that they were engaging fresh Japanese landing parties in the lower Perak region as well as on the main front to the northwest below Ipoh.

In the Kuantan region, on the east coast of Malaya where the Japanese have claimed the capture of the Port of Kuantan, the communiqué said "our patrols have been active and our artillery engaged enemy targets."

London's military experts—believing that the next few weeks may be the most critical of the entire Pacific war—foresaw that much of the defense of the Dutch possessions would fall temporarily on the sturdy shoulders of the Netherlands own East Indies Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Japanese After Oil

They said that until Britain and the United States could ship in reinforcements and war material over thousands of miles of ocean, present British and American forces would be kept busy in Malaya and the Philippines.

That, it was pointed out, left to the Dutch forces most of the job of guarding, for the present, their rich islands from Sumatra to Timor and the Celebes.

"The main task of the Japanese," one source explained, "was to grab the Indies . . . because Tokyo's Army and Navy must have oil and rubber from this area."

Netherlands official circles, however, declared attacks on the islands long had been anticipated—with the result that so far the Japanese have scored little success there.

For months the Dutch trained their Army in jungle fighting and concentrated on obtaining airplanes, submarines and motor torpedo boats—mostly from the United States.

Thus far the Dutch have undertaken for the most part offensive action against Japanese sea-borne movements to the south, but one Netherlands spokesman predicted the real strength of the Indies was in defense.

Day Alert in Singapore

Meanwhile, twice during last night Japanese bombers brought the war again to Singapore Island. A communiqué said that in the first attack damage was slight and there were no casualties. Results of the second attack were not disclosed immediately.

Shortly after dawn Singapore had its first daylight alert in recent days. British fighter planes roared up over the city but no Japanese planes appeared.

The Australian Radio said today that a Chinese labor corps had been formed in Singapore, attached to the Australian Imperial Force, to release all troops for front-line duties.

In Tokyo Japanese Imperial Headquarters said today that Japanese planes sank a 2,000-ton ship and damaged another of 3,000 tons in a New Year's day attack upon a group of enemy transports in the Malacca Straits.

Headquarters claimed that 40 British planes were shot down, eight others were set afire on the ground and a power plant was demolished in the opening raid upon Rangoon Christmas Day. It acknowledged the loss of eight Japanese planes, and said another was forced down in neighboring Thailand.

British reports from New Delhi said 10 raiding bombers and 10 fighters were known to have been destroyed and others were probably fatally damaged by the defense guns and fliers. One American volunteer, whose identity was kept secret, was credited with shooting down four planes.

Roosevelt Named 'Man of the Year'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—President Roosevelt today had been picked for the third time by the Editors of Time, news magazine, as "the man of 1941," it was announced today. The award was based on the President's leadership of the nation at war against Hitlerism.

"In his own right and on his own record, President Roosevelt stood out as a figure of the year and of the age," announcement by the magazine says. "His smiling courage in the face of panic, his resourcefulness in meeting unprecedented threats to the nation's economy and morale, his sanguine will place him there . . .

"Once Roosevelt told the people of the United States, 'this generation has a rendezvous with destiny.' Now there could be no mistaking the fact. He was the man of 1941 because the country he leads stands for the hope of the world."

The editors of Time had picked an American businessman for the honor, but with the precipitation of this country into the war, the designation "had to be changed," they said.

President Roosevelt was also named man of the year by the magazine in 1932 and in 1936.

Italian Society Disbands in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The Italian National Society of Mutual Aid, established in 1887, no longer exists today, its voluntary petition for dissolution having been approved by Justice Lewis L. Fawcett of the State Supreme Court.

The Society's petition, approved on Dec. 31, said the membership intended to buy defense bonds and stamps with the $3,500 in the corporation treasury, adding that because of the war with Italy the members had decided to end the Society to "manifest their sworn duty and devotion to the United States of America" and show that "all Americans are united as one in this hour of peril to the principles of American life, regardless of one's country of nativity."

Work of Child Artists Is Shown at N. Y. School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

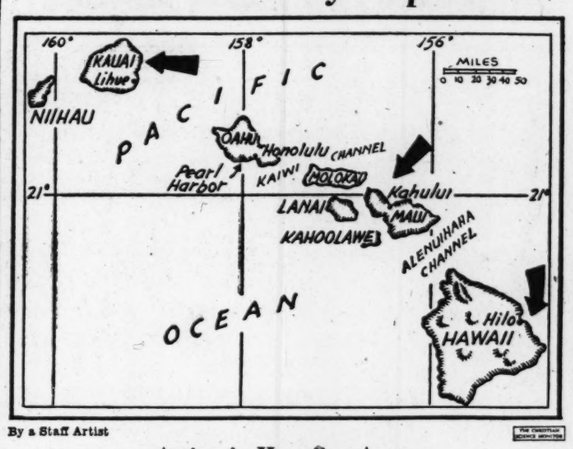
NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Products made by children of the non-profit Arts and Crafts School, of 63 Washington Square South, here have been put on exhibit and sale at the school throughout this month to raise money to give handicapped children art lessons, it was announced today. Water colors, ranging from landscapes to phantasy, small clay figures, ceramics, ash trays, vases and other objects made by the children from 6 to 16 will be on sale. The school, opened in 1940 by Mrs. Edna Royalnce Yates, has given many handicapped children art study on scholarships.

Two Connecticut Papers Observe Anniversaries

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2 (AP)—Two Connecticut afternoon newspapers observed anniversaries yesterday.

The Hartford Times celebrated its 125th anniversary with a 100-page issue, and the New Haven Evening Register observed its centennial as a daily publication.

Token Raids by Japanese



By a Staff Artist

Action in Hawaiian Areas

Japanese submarines were reported having shelled three points in the Hawaiian Islands: Hilo on the island of Hawaii, Kahului on the island of Maui, and the coast around Lihue on the island of Kauai. No casualties and little damage were reported.

Manila and Cavite Taken; MacArthur Fights On in North

Continued from Page 1

conquest of the Philippines is nearing an end, Secretary Stimson branded as false reports that the Japanese were either poor soldiers or were poorly equipped.

Foe Well Trained

"The cold truth is that they are well equipped and well trained," he stated. "They are short, stocky and well-disciplined fighters.

"These are the facts we have to face. I am perfectly confident that we shall defeat them in the end, but we cannot do it by looking through rose-colored spectacles."

Like other officials here, Secretary Stimson also paid tribute to the staff work of the Japanese Army, saying that its campaign so far had shown excellent preparation and execution.

On top of this, the Japanese forces are greatly superior in number to the American and native defenders and are continually being reinforced, the Secretary declared.

Virtually no hope is held in Washington that General MacArthur's outnumbered troops will be able to stabilize their lines outside the Philippine Capital. In view of the fact that American authorities are persisting in regarding Manila as an open city, despite the Japanese aerial attacks upon it, the Americans' retreat leaves them no place to go but to the Bay fortifications.

Suggestions that the troops might cut their way into the hills and take up a guerrilla resistance are not taken seriously here. It is explained that not only do the Japanese lines completely surround the city but that American resistance would be much more effective when concentrated within Corregidor.

Retention of the Bay fortifications would give the Americans a foothold from which to launch an attempt to regain the Philippines; it would also remain a constant menace to the Japanese in their expected southwestward drive toward the Netherlands East Indies.

Surprise for Japan?

There are few present indications that the United States will be able to end the Japanese mastery of the air in the Far East within any foreseeable period of time.

Asked at a press conference how soon the United States would be able to carry out General MacArthur's promise that Japan would be repaid in kind for its bombing of the open city of Manila, Secretary Stimson replied that "We have a long way to go before General MacArthur's suggestion can be considered. I should say we have many other things to consider."

At the same time, a Netherlands East Indian official has predicted that the Anglo-American combination has some unpleasant surprises in store for Japan. This statement coincided with reports that considerable reinforcements of unspecified origin are on their way to Malaya.

Islands Shelled

It was during this press conference that Secretary Stimson announced that three islands of Hawaii had been shelled by enemy submarines but added there were no casualties and virtually no damage.

The points shelled were Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, the harbor of Kahului on the Island of Maui, and the shoreline near Lihue, on the Island of Kauai. At Hilo, second Hawaiian city, slight damage was caused to a wharf. The harbor at Kahului was fired on five times without damage.

At Lihue a few rounds were fired, setting fire to a sugar cane field.

The attack on Kahului was the second of the war, a submarine having fired about ten shells there on Dec. 16.

Japanese Claims

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (AP)—A Tokyo radiocast reiterated that the Imperial Japanese Navy has "destroyed to pieces the United States Pacific Fleet" and paralyzed the British Far Eastern squadron.

The radiocast recorded by the CBS short-wave radio listening post in San Francisco outlined achievements by Imperial Japanese forces in the 24 days since outbreak of war in the Pacific.

"According to figures released by the Navy Section of the Imperial Headquarters," Radio Tokyo announced, "the Imperial Navy forces sank 37 enemy vessels, greatly damaged 16 enemy warships and possibly damaged five enemy war vessels. . . ."

"Besides these, more than 400 enemy vessels were captured by the Japanese . . . and as many as 873 enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed on the ground."

The Tokyo announcer described the Japanese losses as "very slight."

Four destroyers and one submarine were admittedly lost, he said, and slight damage was suffered by "a few other vessels."

A total of 46 Japanese planes were lost or "not returned" in a communiqué issued by the Navy Section of Imperial Headquarters, the Tokyo spokesmen said.

Canal Attack Seen

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Jan. 2 (AP)—Rear Admiral Frank H. Sadler, Commandant of the 15th Naval District, declared Dec. 31 that "for the Japanese not to attack the Panama Canal is, to my mind, inconceivable."

Therefore, he said at a press conference, nightly blackouts must continue to be observed strictly.

He said the Japanese apparently had spent a long time preparing the Pearl Harbor attack of Dec. 7 and that it was known they had been planning an attack on the Canal also for a long time.

Precautions on the Atlantic side are just as necessary as on the Pacific, he declared, for an attack might be made at either end.

Hong Kong Americans Safe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Americans remaining in Japanese-occupied Hong Kong are unharmed and are being housed in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, the State Department was informed.

'Sane' Alien Policy Asked by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt urged all private employers today to adopt a "sane policy" regarding employment of aliens and foreign-born citizens.

He said in a formal statement he was "deeply concerned" over reports, in increasing number, of employers discharging workers who happened to be aliens and in some instances foreign-born citizens.

"This is a very serious matter," he declared. "It is one thing to safeguard American industry, and particularly defense industry, against sabotage; but it is very much another to throw out of work honest and loyal people who, except for the accident of birth, are sincerely patriotic."

He said such a policy was "as stupid as it is unjust," because it plays into the hands of foes of American democracy.

Employers are engendering distrust and disunity, on which our enemies are counting to defeat us, the President said, by discharging loyal, efficient workers merely because they were born abroad or have foreign-sounding names or by refusing to employ such persons.

Urge to Be Leaders Fills 'Twirlers' ' Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Some persons assert that the drum major's profession is a technical one. Perhaps it is, for at Hadley Technical High School here, where they teach dozens and dozens of technical trades, the latest class to be formed is one in baton twirling. Every Saturday morning one of the largest classrooms is filled by 104 boys and girls heaving, tossing, twirling, and twisting batons hither and thither.

They are under tutelage of William Guest, Washington University sophomore and former national high school baton twirling champion. He is well pleased with his pupils, and boasts that there have been only a few broken light bulbs despite the constantly flying sticks.

Mr. Guest, who is a drum major for Washington U's R. O. T. C. band, attributes the large size of his class to the understandable desire to "be a leader and show off."

Vichy and Madrid Seek Seats on Fence

Continued from Page 1

the victors in this war is the defeat of Gen. Erwin Rommel's Italo-German forces in North Africa. General Franco especially has been deeply impressed by the British and Imperial successes over numerically superior forces that included the best troops Mussolini and Hitler possessed. Furthermore, in an indirect sense the Spaniards feel that the wiping out of the Axis forces in Libya would amount almost to removing the threat to their southern flank, since if Hitler decided to come down through Spain into North Africa it would be with the idea of linking up with Axis troops in Libya.

The third influenee that has begun to operate on pro-Axis opinion in Madrid and Vichy is America's entry into the war.

At first, the fact that America had entered the war on the side of Britain, and that Germany, Italy, and Japan were therefore faced with a coalition, including, Russia and China as well as Britain and the United States, failed to impress Admiral Darlan and General Franco and their followers. The explanation of this was the manner in which war in the Pacific began. For the first week, as viewed from Vichy and Madrid through the eyes of Axis and Japanese propagandists, it must have looked as if a knockout blow had been administered to British and American naval power in the Pacific. Since then, despite events in Malaya and the Philippines, it has become evident that the combined ABCD Powers have only just begun to fight in the Far East.

Under the impact of these new elements in the World War situation which seemed to have operated rather like a delayed action bomb in Government circles in Vichy and Madrid, there have begun to be evident changes in the atmosphere in both capitals. Reliable reports received in London from Vichy indicate that, contrary to earlier reports that Marshal Phillip Pétain was about to resign, he is now taking a firmer attitude in resisting German demands for use of the French Fleet. Admiral Darlan himself, it is understood, has been affected by the altered war outlook, though not to the same extent as Marshal Pétain, and this has found expression in the renewed attempts within the last week or 10 days on the part of the Vichy Government to conciliate the United States.

Significance Hard to Gauge

In Madrid, the change is less noticeable, but some Spaniards here believe they see signs that General Franco's enthusiasm for the Axis has cooled somewhat in the past few weeks. It is understood there has been some improvement just lately in diplomatic contacts between Britain and Spain.

It is hard to assess the exact significance of this changed tone in Madrid and Vichy.

It is clearly too early to conclude from the recent slight improvement that either the Vichy French or the Franco Spanish have decisively altered their attitude toward the Axis. It must be remembered also that such a change in attitude, even if wholehearted, would hardly suffice to prevent Hitler from going ahead with plans for marching into Spain whenever he wishes.

But what can be said with certainty is that General Franco and Admiral Darlan today do not feel the same confidence they did a month ago that Hitler will emerge victorious from this war. The German retreat in Russia, the Italo-German defeat in North Africa, and American entry into the war all have combined to shake with almost comic suddenness their conviction that Germany would win.

The result has been their attempts to clamber hastily back to their perches on the fence. Which way they'll now jump—or be pushed—remains to be seen.

Duce to Speak

ROME, Jan. 2 (Andi Agency to AP)—Benito Mussolini will address party leaders tomorrow and the newspaper Il Picolo said he would give orders "clear and precise" on elimination of "obstacles" to co-operation between the home and war fronts.

Fascist leaders throughout Italy have been ordered to read in public Mussolini's speech of Jan. 3, 1925, soon after the passing of the Socialist and anti-Fascist Giacomo Matteoti.

In that speech Mussolini gave the Fascist slogan of "Basta" (enough) and said in reference to the anti-Fascist movement that "when two parties are struggling the solution lies in force. There has never been another solution and there never will be."

Il Picolo said the problem now is one of solidifying the country and the Fascist Party's mission is "unequivocal and irrevocable."

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To a company such as General Foods, the years ahead are a challenge . . . as great a challenge as we have ever faced . . . and a grave responsibility.

These are the days when it is of vital importance that the American people be strong and well nourished in order to carry out their military program. Our research laboratories are working harder on important food and diet problems, and our consumer service organization is pursuing vigorously its development of new and better ways to use food products, forgetting neither your family's healthy appetite nor your food budget!

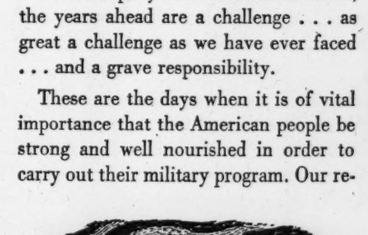
For you who buy and use General Foods products, we shall continue to produce high-quality foods. We shall strive to increase efficiency in order to help offset rising costs.

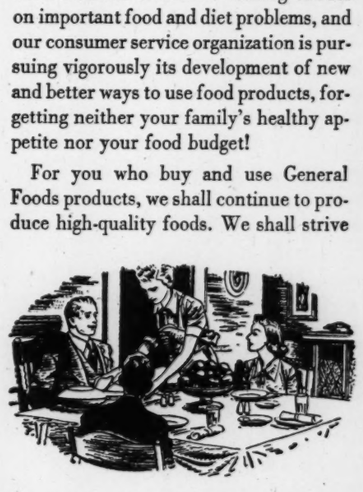
As to General Foods' working relationships with its personnel, in addition to the benefits which already existed, new problems have been met. For example, we feel it not only a duty but a privilege to provide advantages for our employes who have been called into service. Special awards have been created for all GF employes with long service records.

During the coming year, as in the past, we want employes to get fair treatment and remuneration . . . we want farmers to get a fair price for their produce . . . we want grocers who handle our goods to make a fair profit . . . and we want the 67,380 investors who have entrusted their money to us to get a fair return on their investment.

Above all we want to serve our country—by doing all we can to produce efficiently an abundance of nutritious foods—to improve our research—and to cooperate with the government and various public-spirited organizations in furthering public knowledge of proper diets and proper preparation of foods.

The need of rendering such a service is a challenge to the whole food industry. It is a challenge we are eager to accept.





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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS—fruits—vegetables—meats—poultry—sea foods

The Home Forum

A Fog on Mount Olympus

I DO NOT KNOW what the natives of Evergreen thought of me, during that difficult season, and they were good enough not to say. They could not suspect the problem I had to wrestle with and nothing in their experience had recommended the solitary stroll as a medium of solutions. When Duryea Tanner walked, it was to go home to lunch. Chris Merriam walked, at the farthest, from his store to his car. Nicholas Pumble, it is true, occasionally took a walk for the walk, but Nicholas notoriously declined the responsibilities of common sense. So when I, who had shut myself up in a room all morning, shut myself up in the woods on an afternoon, I suspect that my neighbors told each other how "that writer fellow" had taken a turn for the worse. Certainly when I passed Lin Sparret, for example, I was conscious of his glance at my empty hand which should have carried a rod or rifle or *some* token of rationality. He would speak genially, as did the others, but I felt the dissembling of their astonishment at a male adult so at loose ends if not actually pitiable.

* * *

I would gladly have unbosomed freely, saying: "Gentlemen, delay your judgments, please. I could, if pressed, betray an intention, a purpose. I am writing a novel. I am lost in it, at sea. You cannot know how envious I am of your charted occupations. What bliss to sell sugar by the pound or heave an actual flour barrel! Friends, be charitable for a season."

I could not say this aloud, for I have proven, to my loss, the commonplace that the writing one talks never gets written. The unruly member becomes an out-and-out traitor. The place for literary steam is in the boiler, and blank paper is the one proper escape valve for the author who seriously aspires. I had to bear my secret until it could be divulged between covers.

* * *

My case, however, was far worse than that. The open ocean on which a novelist must embark can look very wide and empty when he is in the middle of it. I was becalmed on mine, and this was all the more exasperating because I had done one novel and thought I knew the ropes. People had liked it, too. They had been carried past their stations while reading it on trains. Then why the present muddle? Now, with my sails flapping, I looked back at myself engaged in writing that first one, so gaily, with such innocent audacity, and was lost in irritable admiration of him. Was inexperience the only guarantee of progress? What was wrong?

I longed to ask advice of Nicholas. But I have also proven, with equal sorrow, the other commonplace, that it is better to cogitate than ask. The superiority of books written in jails is accounted for, I am certain, by the fact that their authors have been sheltered from advice. An apple tree that carried its problems to the nearest Burbank would soon be bearing pears. So with the creator who consults. The end of it is that he goes around the wood instead of venturesomely through it, and so loses the beautiful discovery that should have been his.

So, afternoon after afternoon, I walked up Clouds Cobble or along Evergreen Brook, endeavoring to straighten out my course. It was to be a novel for people somewhat like myself, people who had seen life a fragmentary thing while they longed to see it whole. Now a novel with a purpose was frowned on by aesthetic circles, I knew, and so much the worse for the aesthetic circles. I had never belonged to the art-for-art's sake school. The critics who acclaimed art as something detached from a judgment of life, as something unconcerned with the main hunger of life, which, whether realized or not, is a hunger for a deeper spiritual understanding, these people had always seemed curiously thin to me, as if they attended a banquet only to comment upon the appointments of the table. In demanding that morality be not of the tissue of a serious work, they asked for an impossibility. They could as easily have had the bloom on a peach without the peach. A novel could be no greater than its purpose, and its purpose was to illuminate, to reveal something of the infinity of truth.

But I was finding that to lay in the cargo was the mere start of the voyage; the navigation followed. To equip oneself with a purpose was the easier half of writing a novel. The other half lay in concealing it. Nothing ruined a story like an escort of precepts. At the first sight of a precept, the reader shook his fist in one's face, shouting: "I thought this was a story!"

* * *

Oh, this reader! I couldn't get him out of my mind. I wanted to please him. I didn't want him to throw the book away a hundred pages before the end. Nor say, at the end: "What did I read it for, anyhow?" Then there was the publisher. It was hard not to keep saying to myself: "Well, he won't like this." "He'll never take this." Of course, I had to throw both of *them* overboard. They hadn't taken out papers empowering them to run my ship. But I found, too, that I must not steer merely to please myself, either. There was that other self, the undefinable, the perfect rightness with which, on clear days, one somehow felt in correspondence. This was the inspiration, the guidance, the one surety on the vast deep, and not to be meddled with by landlubberly pilotage.

Add to these sea-going requirements all the other specifications of the novel, the number and reality of characters, the inevitability and ever-increasing pressure of events, the fitness and frequency of dialogue, in short all the apparatus below decks which the passenger-reader never sees, or never should see, and my plight was understandable. Had they known, my Evergreen friends would not have wondered why I took so regularly to the woods, but why I ever returned. And I make no excuses for myself for lowering the lifeboat one afternoon of densest auctorial fog. Coming back to the one haven I had, I met Nicholas returning from the barn and before I knew it I was saying: "Nicholas, I'm a castaway. I don't want advice and I do need help. What shall I do?" Then I became a little more explicit.

* * *

"You ask what I'd do," said Nicholas, after listening. "I'd sit where I could see that fir," and he pointed to a magnificent balsam near Hannah's hen-house. "What a novel it is! What a work of art! A thing of apparently careless beauty, and yet organized to the last leaf. It is all purpose and not one moral visible. Everything it holds to the light depends on its one central shaft, yet how gracefully concealed! It is acquainted with earth, yet no dirt clings to its leaves. Its last state is higher than its first, but its progress from seedling to sixty-foot spire has remained unbroken. It has never been anxious lest it be unoriginal, yet see how individual it is. It has concerned itself with no other manner of tree, trusting to unfold in its own kind as its inward nature directs. It has never feared drought nor storm nor failure of its soil. Its style has been an unrelenting discipline, a daily habit of growth that made its character, shed its superfluous needles, and kept reaching, kept reaching. You can see it from your workroom window."

"That's all beautiful and symbolic, but not much help, Nicholas. I'm a novelist, not a nursery. Could you, just possibly, be a little more concrete? I am, to drop the marine figure, in a curious predicament. I've reached a proper degree of saturation in my subject. I've a pressure of appetite to write. But I'm buried in beginnings. I've reached a sort of permanent stage-fright, a paralysis of confusion."

Nicholas watched a flight of snowbirds to the fir where they would shelter for the night, and then said: "I came across an observation of Mr. Van Wyck Brooks' that might help you. 'Good writers and good talkers take it for granted that they are living on Mount Olympus.' Isn't that lifting? And isn't it true? *Isn't* it?"

"Yes," I admitted. "It is true, and I'd forgotten."

"The calm there," Nicholas said quietly. "With nothing between you and the stars. With nobody to rule that you have access to only so much genius. Nobody forbidding you to transmit the highest."

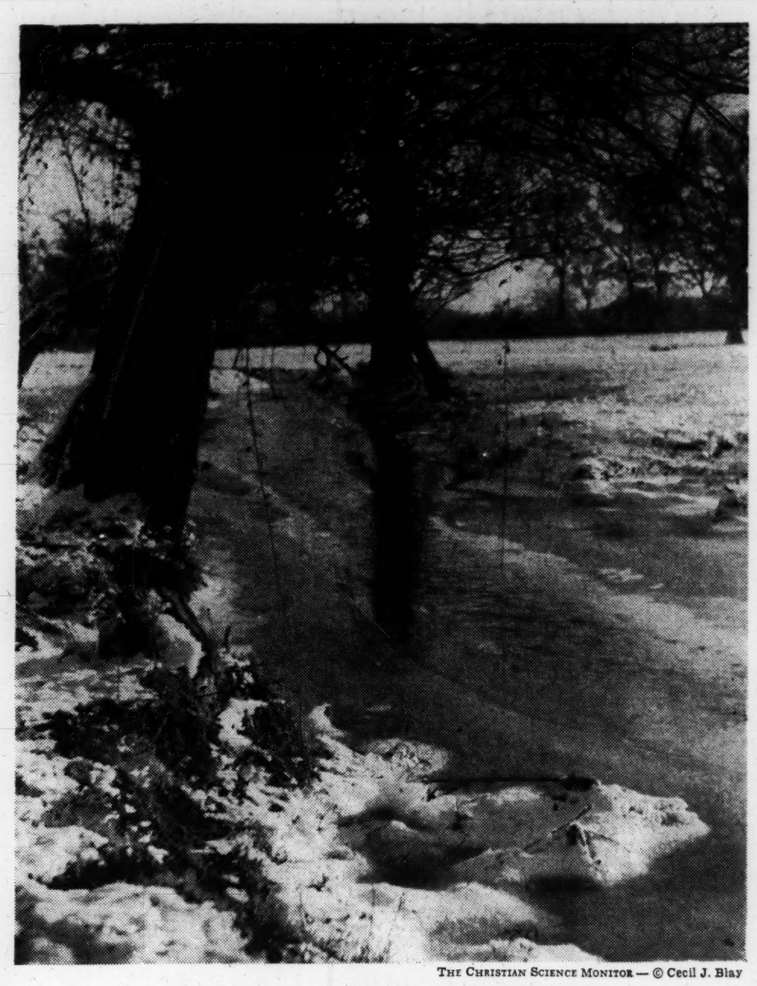
"The calm particularly," I echoed.

* * *

"You want your novel to live," Nicholas went on. "Which is another way of saying you want it fit for your readers to live in, spacious and firm and repaying. You want it to be a mind-rich place for idea-hungry and love-hungry people to find solace in, generation after generation, just as the generations of snowbirds come to our fir for seeds and shelter. To build it takes time, takes work, takes confidence, and vision. But think where you are, and never be discouraged. Let's go in."

The fog had miraculously vanished and I saw again my project whole and shining on those upper slopes.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Cecil J. Blay

"WINTER'S FLOW": *A Photograph by Cecil J. Blay*

There is no silence like the soundless snow.
The feather crystals flutter toward the ground
then skyward swirl—scared sea gulls, startled
by a sudden sound.
The frost's cold fingers film the torpid stream.
All movement now is stilled in icy muteness.
Deep, deep the stillness,
deep the silence spreads.

Now sunshine sparkles. From the laden bough
drops fall,
in cadence. Mantling snow with gentle sigh,
scarce heard,
subsides and leaves brown grasses free.
The stream shakes off its torpor, moves again,
and icicles with tiny shivers crash.
Wide flow the waves of sound,
wide the vibrations spread.
Silence is broken, nature moves again in
sound and rhythm.

E. V. R.

Looking In and Looking Up

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTALS THINK themselves interesting. Unconsciously they often follow the habit of viewing themselves as a standard, if not a model, of human behavior. The results are disappointing and usually unpredictable. To look into oneself and weigh one's thoughts and motives and purposes with detachment and impartiality is a task beyond the capacity of the finite human mind. And yet to know oneself is generally acknowledged to be essential to successful endeavor.

Christian Science enables us to apply the unerring yardstick of Christianity accurately and intelligently. It teaches us how to rise above prejudices nourished by ignorance, emotion, and willful mesmerism. Endless gratitude belongs to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this liberating Science. Increasing self-knowledge will open the eyes of men to recognize their debt to this inspired spiritual pioneer. It will open their hearts, too, to grasp and to use the blessings which Christian Science brings within the reach of all.

Writing on page 571 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy gives this loving counsel: "Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil. Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you. The cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity." This passage reminds us that satisfying self-knowledge can be won through reliance on God. We can look into ourselves intelligently only when we are looking up to God, the source of all intelligence and true perception. Those who have found themselves tossed to and fro by conflicting circumstances, their lives sometimes shipwrecked through unwise decisions or mistaken judgment, may well consider their need of God. In the book of Proverbs it is written (16:2, 3): "All the ways of a man are clean in his own eyes; but the Lord weigheth the spirits. Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established."

Christian Science teaches that God is divine Principle. When Principle is considered as a synonym for God, both words take on new and living meanings. God works according to His invariable, infinite law. Divine Principle is by its very nature self-existent and self-enforcing; it requires no aid to carry out its purpose. From this it follows that spiritual man, made in God's image and likeness, is governed by Principle. Humanly to apply this absolute truth in helpful and practical ways is an unending and delightful task. It can be accomplished through study of the teachings of Christian Science; the lives of thousands of its students attest the benefits which follow every earnest endeavor to advance in spiritual understanding. The only perfect model for thought and conduct is to be found in God. It is never beyond human attainment, for Christ, Truth, inspires and accompanies every honest, humble desire to come closer to good. This desire is the first step toward spiritual understanding. It is the looking upward of human thought, which brings the individual consciousness into accord with the glorious declaration of Scripture (Hebrews 11:6), "He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him."

It is impossible to look up to God perseveringly and not be improved and strengthened as a result. The divine model impresses its pattern on the human consciousness, and little by little it enriches thought and action. Christian Science demonstrates that matter is no part of God's creation. Man's being is mental and spiritual, and even a slight understanding of this fact will overcome sickness and sin. With thought thus illumined through communion with infinite Love, self-knowledge ceases to be morbid or wayward. The new light of a dawning spiritual understanding shines into musty thoughts and shows them to be intruding falsities. Then follows a willing effort to part company with all that would try to separate us from the facts of man's true being. On page 22 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy assures us of success in this struggle for spiritual victory. She writes: "Waking to Christ's demand, mortals experience suffering. This causes them, even as drowning men, to make vigorous efforts to save themselves; and through Christ's precious love these efforts are crowned with success."

Scientific self-knowledge heals beliefs of inferiority and chastens tendencies toward aggressiveness. It strengthens the weak, supports the neglected, enriches the poor, and comforts the heavy-laden. Earnest looking up reveals God as the source of never-failing good; it reveals man in his real nature, beautiful, true, and strong. The real man is not only interesting; he is grand, lovable, and true. To find man in Science and know him better is our richest opportunity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Emerald

The lost sunlit leaves
Of many summer valleys
Gather, still undimmed,
In the green flickering fire
Of glacier pools, ice-rimmed.

MARION LINEAWEAVER

Nahlížeti v nitro a vzhlížeti

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

SMRTELNÍCI MYSLÍ o sobě, že jsou zajímaví. Bezděky často si přivykají názoru, že jsou měřítkem, ne-li vzorem, lidského chování. Výsledky zklamou a obyčejně se nedají předpovídati. Prozkoumati sebe a hodnotiti své myšlenky, pohnutky a záměry oddílně a nepředpojatě, je úkol přesahující schopnost obmezující lidské mysli. A přece poznání sama sebe je všeobecně uznáváno za nutné k úspěšnému snažení.

Křesťanská Věda nám umožňuje užívati neomylného měřítka křesťanství přesně a inteligentně. Učí nás jak se máme povznésti nad předsudky vyživované nevědomostí, vzrušením a úmyslným mesmerismem. Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka této osvobozující Vědy zasluhuje bezmezné vděčnosti. Vzmáhající se sebepoznání otevře oči lidí aby uznali co jsou dlužní této inspirované duchovní průkopnici. Ono také učiní jejich srdce přístupnými pochopení a užití požehnání, jež Křesťanská Věda přináší v dosah všech.

Na str. 571 učebnice Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) Mrs. Eddy láskyplně radí takto: "Poznej sebe sama, a Bůh opatří moudrost a příležitost k vítězství nad zlem. Ve výzbroji Lásky, lidská nenávist vás nemůže zasáhnouti. Pojítko vyššího lidství sjednotí všechny zájmy v jednom božství." Tato věta nám připomíná, že je možno získati uspokojivého sebepoznání spoléháním na Boha. Prozkoumati sebe můžeme inteligentně jen tehdy když vzhlížíme k Bohu, zdroji vší inteligence a pravého poznání. Ti kdož shledali že jsou zmítáni sem a tam vlivem protivných okolností a snad i v troskách života následkem nemoudrých rozhodnutí a chybných úsudků, učiní dobře uváží-li jak je jim Boha zapotřebí. V Knize Přísloví je psáno (16:2, 3): "Všecky cesty člověka čisté se jemu zdají, ale kterýž zpytuje duchy, Hospodin jest. Uval na Hospodina činy své, a budou upevněna předsevzetí tvá."

Křesťanská Věda učí, že Bůh je božský Princip. Pokládáme-li Princip za souznačný s Bohem, obě slova nabývají nového a živého významu. Bůh pracuje podle Svého neproměnlivého, nekonečného zákona. Božský Princip je svojí pravou povahou sám o sobě existující a sebe uplatňující; nemá zapotřebí pomoci v provádění svého záměru. Z toho následuje, že duchovní člověk stvořený k Božímu obrazu a podobenství je ovládán Principem. Používati k lidským účelům této naprosté pravdy ku prospěchu a prakticky, je rozkošný úkol, bez konce. Je jej možno splniti studováním nauky Křesťanské Vědy; životy tisíců jejích žáků svědčí o dobrodiních která jsou důsledkem každé vážné snahy postupovati v duchovním porozumění. Jediný dokonalý vzor pro myšlenky a chování je možno nalézti v Bohu. Není nikdy z lidského dosahu, neboť Kristus, Pravda, inspiruje a provází každou poctivou pokornou touhu přiblížiti se dobru. Tato touha je prvním krokem k duchovnímu porozumění. Jen při vzhůru upřené lidské myšlence je individuální vědomí přivedeno v souhlas se slavným prohlášením Písma (Epišt. k Židům 11:6): "Přistupující k Bohu věřiti musí, že jest Bůh, a těm, kteříž ho hledají, že odplatu dává."

Je nemožno vzhlížeti vytrvale k Bohu a nezakusiti, v důsledku toho, zlepšení a posílení. Božský model vtiskuje v lidské vědomí svůj vzor a poznenáhlu obohacuje myšlenku a čin. Křesťanská Věda zřejmě dokazuje, že hmota není částí Božího stvoření. Bytí člověka je duševní a duchovní, a již i nepatrné porozumění tomuto faktu překoná chorobu a hřích. Jsou-li myšlenky takto osvíceny obcováním s nekonečnou Láskou, sebepoznání přestává býti chorobným a podivínským. Nové světlo probouzejícího se duchovního porozumění ozařuje ztuchlé myšlenky a ukazuje, že jsou falešní vetřelci. Potom následuje ochotná snaha rozloučiti se se vším co by nás chtělo odloučiti od skutečnosti pravého bytí člověka. Na str. 22 Science and Health Mrs. Eddy nás ujišťuje úspěchem v tomto zápase o duchovní vítězství. Píše: "Probuzeni k požadavkům Krista, smrtelníci prožívají muka. To působí, že se energicky snaží, jako tonoucí, aby se zachránili; a Kristova drahocenná láska odměňuje tyto snahy úspěchem."

Vědecké sebepoznání léčí věření podřízenosti a trestá náklonnost k útočnosti. Posiluje slabé, podporuje zanedbané, obohacuje chudé a potěšuje obtížené. Upřímné vzhlížení zjevuje Boha jako zdroj neselhávajícího dobra; zjevuje člověka v jeho skutečné povaze, krásného, pravého a silného. Skutečný člověk je nejen zajímavý; je vznešený, milování hodný a opravdový. Najíti člověka ve Vědě a poznati ho lépe, je naší nejvydatnější příležitostí.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

As They Drove Into Wales

"SOME of the names begin to be funny," said Wakefield. "Are we getting near to Wales?"

"Pretty near." . . .

They drove in silence for a while, each content in the thought that the intimate space within the car was shared by the other. Clouds came up from the west and the breeze freshened to a wind. They turned into a narrow road, with low irregular stone walls on either side. The face of the country changed. From opulent curves it changed to a hard boniness. The land was open and sparsely treed. There were scattered farms but no large houses. The air had a sharpness in it. Molly threw back her head and took deep breaths. . . .

It grew wilder and rougher as they penetrated deeper into the heart of Wales. They were among barren hills that seemed to have upheaved themselves from the bowels of the earth. Beyond and beyond they reared their rocky heads, their shoulders shaggy with bracken. Beyond and beyond they crouched and sank like retreating waves. There was endless variety, and endless monotony. The motor car was like a gray beetle making its way along the rough road. Wakefield exclaimed:—

"If Sarah had known what her car would go through she'd have thought twice before lending it."

Molly was concerned. "I should have told you. I do hope the car won't be hurt. Anyhow we shall soon be there . . . Is it as wild as I said?"

Wakefield put on the tone of his Uncle Ernest. "My child, I've never known such an example of understatement. It's as though you said you were going to present me to a gazelle and produced a dinosaur."

She was delighted. "I thought you'd like it . . . Look, there's the Abbey, and away below—our house!"

He stopped the car on a level green plateau. On a rocky hilltop before them stood the ruin of an Abbey. A broken arch of stone and a crumbling tower, dark against the fragile blueness of the June sky. A flock of sheep were grazing on the rich grass surrounding the ruin. The white lambs sported in and out like mischievous choir boys. Below in the valley a gray stone house had spread a flower garden about as though in passing challenge to the hills.

Wakefield stared in silence, trying to fit Molly Griffith into this picture. Then he said:—

"I can't do it. I can't believe in your living here. Perhaps I shall later, but just at this first glimpse it seems incredible."—From "Wakefield's Course," by MAZO DE LA ROCHE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Piping the Goats Home

IT WAS EASY to herd the goats. When he called them, they came to him. When he piped, they followed. He had a pipe made of soft wood; old Reuter, Oom Philippus' Zulu servant, had shown him how to make it. Together they burnt the little holes that made the notes and hollowed it. It was worn smooth with carrying and was good to touch. He knew many tunes . . . ones that he had heard here and there; and there were still others that he had made up. These last were very beautiful to him. They were like grasshoppers climbing in the grass stems, like chameleons on trees, walking slowly with one eye turned forward and one back. They were like running water, like rain falling on a canopy of leaves. No one cared for this kind of music; they said there was no tune in it. But he never thought of it as tunes: only he and the goats liked it: the goats followed it. . . . He got out his pipe and smoothed it with his hand. He would play it in a minute. In a minute he would go down the mountain, playing, the goats spilling down beside him, jumping from rock to rock, playing as they came. The mountain-side was steep, but he knew it. His feet knew the path.

He raised the pipe to his lips. He blew a note softly. He could feel a movement beside him. The goats had raised their heads and were looking towards him. He blew again. The same note, but louder; and louder still, till his cheeks were blown out like apples and his eyes were closed. The goats were running. They were all round him. He put down his hand to feel them. He sought head after head, horned heads and hornless. He felt the cuts in their ears by which they were marked till he found the head he sought. Witbooi was there to lead them. Now they could go. . . . All round him, like water, the goats flowed, brushing their bodies against his knees.—From "The Hill of Doves," by STUART CLOETE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Other Men's Parts

CONVERSATION with men of a polite genius is another method for improving our natural taste. It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider anything in its whole extent, and in all its variety of lights. Every man, besides those general observations which are to be made upon an author, forms several reflections that are peculiar to his own manner of thinking; so that conversation will naturally furnish us with hints which we did not attend to, and make us enjoy other men's parts and reflections as well as our own. This is the best reason I can give for the observation which several have made, that men of great genius in the same way of writing seldom rise up singly, but at certain periods of time appear together, and in a body; as they did at Rome in the reign of Augustus, and in Greece about the age of Socrates. I cannot think that Corneille, Racine, Molière, Boileau, LaFontaine, Bruyere, Bossu, or the Daciers would have written so well as they have done, had they not been friends and contemporaries. — JOSEPH ADDISON, in "The Spectator."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Unifying the Commanders ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Churchill and Roosevelt—to name them in alphabetical order—are making a good team and they are conducting their part of this war not as competing commanders, but as a team.

This is one of the most decisive impressions which has emerged from the personal conferences of the Prime Minister and the President.

Those who have shared in those conferences are convinced that the relationship of mutual trust and mutual understanding which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have quickly achieved is saving the Allies from the deadly peril of the jealousies and bickerings which so often and so long weakened the joint conduct of World War I.

Those who have watched them at close range in their few joint public appearances have noted the easy but respectful camaraderie which prevails between them and have observed how each is desirous that the other should function to the fullest advantage.

Teamwork Wins Over Tradition

There always has been an innate hesitancy of the chiefs of the armed forces of any two countries to integrate their forces and collaborate in their strategy, and if an example of teamwork were required to cut through this tradition, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have furnished it.

And it is not really surprising that they have been able to furnish it. They have a great deal in common in habit, character and experience—enough in common to enable them to work together comfortably and effectively. But at the same time they are sufficiently divergent to do more than duplicate each other; their divergencies form both a check and a stimulus on the other.

Their parallels appear greater than their differences but both are important.

Each is a man of determined and dogged perseverance and when they are both headed in the right direction, they are not the kind to lose heart or to lose faith, whatever the obstacles. Both are buoyant and resilient; they assimilate astonishing pressure, relieve the strain with a relaxing sense of humor and light-heartedness.

Each a Master of Leadership

Each is a consummate politician in the sense that each is a master of the art of leadership. One is reminded of the Prime Minister's ingratiating opening when he appeared before the joint session of the United States Congress last week. He deftly pointed out that if his father had been American and his mother British, instead of the other way around, "I might have got here on my own."

Well he might. One Senator of no mean achievement himself remarked that if he had what Mr. Churchill had he'd run for President—and get elected, he might have added.

Each has foreseen the nature and scope of the Nazi menace almost from the beginning and—though for years Mr. Churchill was viewed as an alarmist by Britishers and Mr. Roosevelt as a war-monger by Americans—has successfully led his country to an awareness of the Axis peril.

Each has consistently taken the position that the safety and welfare and peace of his nation is irrevocably bound up in the safety and welfare and peace of the other.

Each has a bent for war strategy and both are experienced in naval affairs.

Each is an accomplished user of the written and spoken word, a facility which has greatly enhanced their political leadership, and both are natural actors.

Some Dissimilarities Considered

To consider the dissimilarities: It is not possible to be too definitive about the basic differences between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill and they may stand out more clearly as events progress. To many observers Mr. Churchill seems more forthright and Mr. Roosevelt more circuitous in his approach to problems and to people. Despite the fact that they both often employ the same words to describe their social and economic objectives, it is probable that the President is the more radical of the two although the main divergence may be only the speed with which they wish to arrive at the same place. Possibly Mr. Churchill may prove a greater war leader and Mr. Roosevelt a more influential architect of the peace. It is too soon to attempt to answer this question. It is objectively true that Mr. Churchill has never been a peacetime Prime Minister of Great Britain and Mr. Roosevelt has thrice been elected a peacetime President of the United States. However important this fact is, remains to be seen.

Who, then, shall be first? Mr. Churchill or Mr. Roosevelt—to mention them in alphabetical order? The most heartening fact of all is that there is no evidence that either of them is consciously concerned with this matter. Neither is self-effacing; neither has any idea of taking second place in favor of the other. Their harmony does not arise out of any special modesty but rather out of considerable self-confidence that his own place, his own role, his own future is secure.

It was interesting to watch how nervously eager the President was at the joint White House press conference that the Prime Minister should do well with the American correspondents. He did well, indeed, and when it was apparent that he was going to do superbly well, Mr. Roosevelt was visibly happy. Deliberately the President refrained from going to the Capitol when Mr. Churchill addressed the joint session. This was wholly Mr. Churchill's "show" and his alone. The only rivalry between America and Britain, said Mr. Churchill, transparently expressing his own attitude, should be in mutual helpfulness. And may this be the only rivalry between President and Prime Minister.

While Britain and America in this world-scale war may find it impracticable entirely to unify the command, they are witnessing a remarkable unifying of the commanders—Churchill and Roosevelt.

The Country Speaks: California

Is Radio Missing Opportunity? ..... ***By Nate White***

We in our family believe we are typical Americans. We think our response to wartime conditions is usual. Others whom we know are responding in the same way we do, and this response may be a valuable guide to the men and women who are behind the microphones of American radio.

We think—and others like us think—that American radio, at least on the West Coast, is facing a serious challenge today, which it is not accepting very successfully. This may be true of newspapers too, and also of magazines, although they are not serving in the same roles these days as the radio.

Most of us on the West Coast are spending most of our evenings at home. If we go to the movies, we are likely to go Saturday or Sunday afternoons, so we can get home before nightfall. As long as the coast is under threat of blackouts and while nights are long and days short, this will be standard family schedule. This despite urgent appeals by public officials, theaters, and hotels to keep up nighttime entertainment and social activities as usual. As a consequence we turn always more frequently to the radio for some amusement and enlightenment.

Doing One's Best to Excuse Programs

We confess we have been faring rather poorly. It may be that the best programs, arranged for larger East Coast audiences, come so early in the evenings because of the three-hour time differential that we on the West Coast are simply overlooked. Whatever the reason, the radio fare during tenseness of war conditions has not been too appetizing or reassuring.

In the past, this family has blithely exercised its sovereign right to snap the switch on an unpleasant program. But now, in keeping tuned for news, we are compulsory listeners to a series of overdone, tense, strident dramas which bring confusion into our homes, and leave us with nothing constructive, much less a good opinion of radio or the sponsor!

As with many others, we go to the movies to be entertained.

On the radio, by contrast, we have been subjected in the past week to a series of murders, intrigue, unemployment, sorrow, divorce—crisis after harrowing crisis—in our efforts to keep tuned to the radio. If only the crises had an amusing turn!

The net effect is rather discouraging.

Newscasters Get Overenthusiastic, Perhaps

In the matter of responsibility, there is no doubt that the radio as with the press is learning its patriotic duty of being as accurate as possible in news reports and of not spreading unchecked statements which would start harmful rumors. The first week of the war with Japan found West Coast newscasters issuing many unchecked reports which later were found to be untrue. But so did the press. The nature of the attack caught usual agencies off guard. These days radio newscasters are doing a much more thorough and reliable job.

We wish we could say the same about radio entertainment. The problems, to be sure, may be somewhat beyond radio's control. It may lie with the sponsors, or the advertising agencies. We do know that radio can do a high-grade job of entertainment. Its Sunday programs in particular are as a usual thing outstanding. That may be because Sunday sponsors are willing to spend the money to do the matter up properly. There is many a bright, sparkling, humorous program scattered through the week at all too infrequent intervals. It would seem that now, with a great number of new steady listeners in these times of news bulletins and blackouts. radio sponsors are missing a good thing, and risking the annoyance of their friends in not serving up a better fare.

The same criticism, of course, can be applied to our newspapers and magazines. Yet their responsibilities are essentially the same as always, and essentially individual. Radio's place in the American home during wartime and virtually compulsory listening, is something new in our entertainment history.

To Change the Subject:

Mrs. Paddleby Interrupts Her Breakfast ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

"Really," said an exasperated Mrs. Paddleby, as she set down her cup and settled her spectacles behind her ears, "I have no idea what I am supposed to do."

Horace barely lifted his gaze above the crinkled folds of his newspaper, but his eyebrows invited further discussion. For years, it had been an unwritten law of the Paddleby household that Horace (who was naturally in a hurry) should have the front pages at breakfast, while his wife (who of course had all day to read if she liked) should content herself with the social and editorial pages.

"What's wrong?" said Horace finally, his mouth too full of buttered toast. But he wasn't interested, because he continued to scan the war bulletins from the Philippines.

"What indeed?" There was a touch of scorn in Mrs. Paddleby's voice. Could it be that the whole world did not share her distress?

"Well, it's all this stir over preparations for a possible air raid. They say it may not happen, but that we must be ready in case it does. And then what do they do about it? Each authority tells us something different. It's like this: The other day I went to a lecture on air-raid precautions. The lecturer was as positive as ever I knew a man to be. He said we must draw water in our bath tubs, because the mains might be hit or the water turned off for some other reason. Now this morning—in that same paper you have in your hand—the city engineers report that this would not do at all. If everybody drew water in his bath tub, far too much water would be wasted. Water is precious in times of danger. Water must be conserved. Particularly in this season when all the ponds are low and a lot of the wells dry. So—what is that horrible expression which Willie is so fond of?—'so what?'"

"Then there is the question of tables. I read that, a raid being in progress, we should crawl under our tables. But what tables? I've looked all over the house. We have no tables to crawl under. After all, you and Matilda and I are not so awfully small. Nobody in this household, unless it were Willie, could possibly crawl under this dining-room table. It's all legs. There isn't any empty space. When Duncan Phyffe designed it, he wasn't planning for air raids. Nowadays, with kitchens the way they are, cooks never require tables. There are only small tables in our living-room, library and bedrooms. The laundry table might do, but even that would hardly shelter all four of us. One thing is clear: I will not penetrate Jordan Marsh's just to buy tables to crawl under during an air raid. I'd rather be hit. One day probably somebody will reverse that order, too. Tables will be all wrong. I'm disgusted. They should make up their own minds what they really wish us to do; and then tell us the same thing, once and forever."

Horace's newspaper moved approvingly up and then down, so that Mrs. Paddleby took it her husband had heard. He was not precisely what one might call encouraging, but it was something that he had not contradicted her.

"I've decided," she remarked, just as Horace rose from the table and moved in the direction of his coat closet, "that, if a raid should come, we'll go down to the recreation room in the basement. It's never been much use to us for recreation. But it may be just the place we need now. It has only those two long windows and I've ordered some black curtains that will fit snugly. We could keep away from that end of the room, anyhow. And there are two exits from our basement. I've thought of that. Don't you feel the recreation room is a godsend, Horace? You know—just in case. I'll try to think out what else will be necessary and wise."

Horace called a hasty good-by over his shoulder as the front door slammed. Mrs. Paddleby thought he lacked a certain measure of interest in the family safety. So she cast about what more was within her own power to accomplish. In the end, she took out of a cupboard her old flash-light, which had been ineffective for months, carried it heavily in her bag to the electrician's and there bought for it two new batteries. After which she felt much better.

Whether the Weather? See Old Farmer's Almanac

Famed publication survives ban on forecasts and marks 150th year; comes from Dublin, N.H.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Current wartime restrictions on weather forecasts mean little to the average American farmer—he still has his winds and his weather-vane, his tides, his sunshine and his clouds, his moon in its various phases and—his Old Farmer's Almanac.

Ever since George Washington's time—four years before the Constitution had been ratified by the requisite number of States—this paper-covered perennial has held a place of honor along with the family Bible, and, later, the mail-order catalog, in thousands of rural homes.

For generations, the Old Farmer, established by Robert Bailey Thomas in 1792, has been a prophet of eastern weather, and a recorder of astronomical data, homespun philosophy, household and garden hints, poetry, anecdotes, puzzles, and memorable dates of history.

The New Year, 1942, marks the Almanac's 150th anniversary. And, by way of celebrating its sequicentennial, the Old Farmer has enlarged its scope and, despite the national emergency, is forecasting the weather for the entire country a year ahead of time!

Now, this long-range forecasting is not mere guesswork, nor are the calculations and conclusions as inaccurate as one might readily imagine. A recent checkup for an entire year ahead showed the Old Farmer to be 33 per cent correct. Yet, during the same twelve months, the Weather Bureau's official day-ahead forecasts for one New England State proved only 35 per cent accurate.

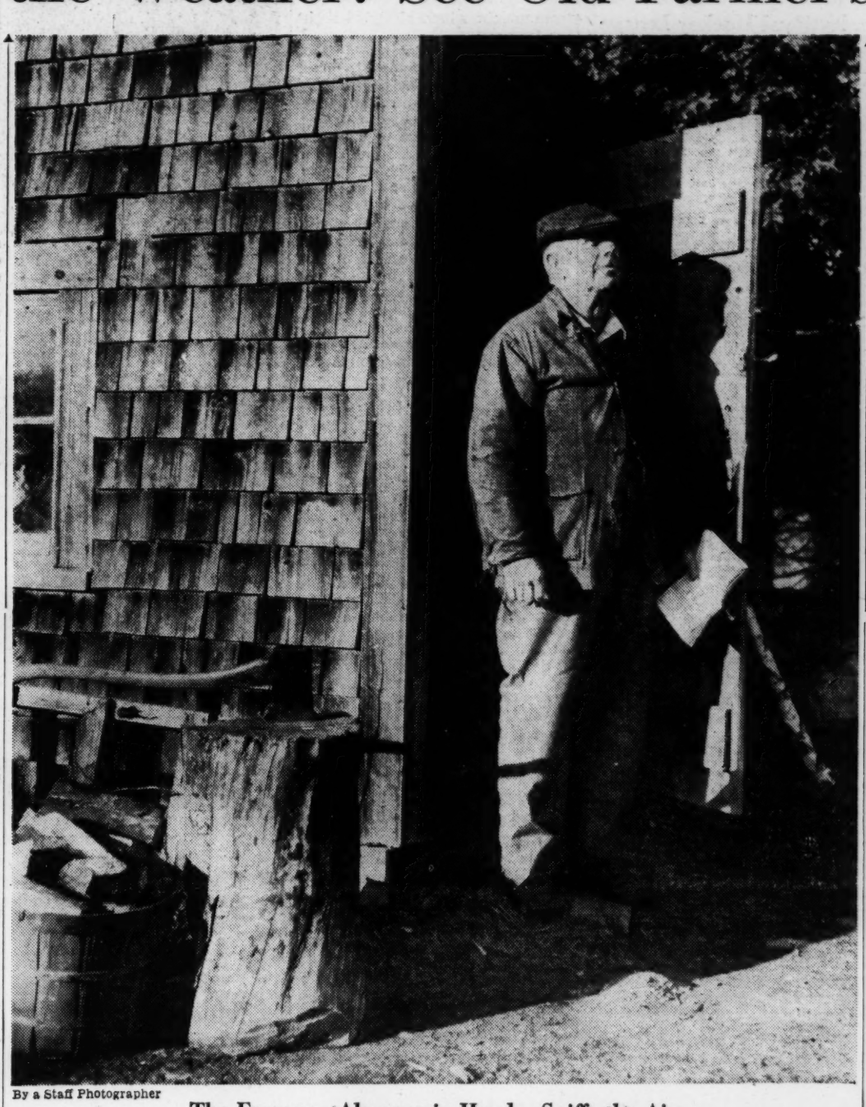
Convesation Piece

Even then, the Old Farmer's forecaster, always anonymous, leaves himself an out. "Chances are," he opines, "whatever the weather, it'll be worth talking about anyway."

The indicated weather trends are not infallible, however, and never were intended to be. They simply represent countless averages, plus a great deal of research by the staff astronomer. From its outset, the Almanac has been free from astrology, and no scientific almanac maker today would think of including it.

It's on record that, when one of the early Almanacks was being set up—they spelled it with a "K" in those days—one of the boys asked Mr. Thomas what was to be placed under July 13.

In careless haste, he answered: "Anything, anything!"



By a Staff Photographer

The Farmer—Almanac in Hand—Sniffs the Air

The lad, literally obedient, set up "Rain, Hail, and Snow." Diligent readers were surprised, but, when it came to that day, the prediction was fulfilled—it really did snow, hail, and rain on that July 13.

As to its reliability and authenticity, New England public utilities have turned street lights on and off by its tables; railroads, steamship companies and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have used it for meteorological data. Abraham Lincoln is reputed to have used the Old Farmer's Almanac to win a famous murder trial, by showing that the moon wasn't full on a certain night. And the Old Farmer has been required supplementary reading for astronomy classes at Harvard, Wellesley, Smith, Mount Holyoke, and a number of other colleges.

Original Clientele

Originally, the Almanac was strictly a farmer's calendar, with data on the sun, moon, position of the planets, tide calculations, and such home improvements as how to make better candles, cheese, maple sugar, and what not.

Back in 1804, for example, the Almanack published the following scarecrow information:

To prevent Crows pulling Up Indian Corn

"Take three or four old shoes, that are worn out, and fill the toes of them with sulphur, or the roll of brimstone broken small, make a fire with chips, or any small dry wood in or near the middle of your corn field on a flat rock, or on the bare mould, (a rock being preferable) after planting your corn field, then lay the toes of the shoes on the fire and let them continue until the leather be burnt through, and the brimstone has taken fire; then after sticking down poles of ten or twelve feet in length at each corner of your field, and inclining them towards the centre, make a string fast to the heel quarters of each shoe, and tie it fast to the top ends of the poles, letting the strings extend half way down, and when swinging, not to interfere with the poles; and no crows will alight on your field that season."

Such fantastic hints would arouse little interest among American farmers today, yet when written they were quite to the point. However, many stray morsels of timely advice still mingle with rural planting tips, appearing next to the zodiacal signs, aspects, holidays, and tidal heights.

Geraniums and Baths

February 12, for instance, is the time to "pot your geraniums," in order to "reap March flowers." And 10 days later we learn that "To bathe occasionally is not harmful." Even as early as July 31, 1942, the Old Farmer foresees unmistakable signs of "a prosperous autumn," while on November 10 he advises one to "touch an oiled feather to squeaky door hinges."

In years gone by, the Almanac contained blank pages opposite the astronomical calculations for each month, where one might record the date on which the frogs first peeped, when the ice went out on the river, when sister Sue met her first beau, or the price which early peas brought in a distant market. Even today, the margins of many an Almanac serve as spaces to record family statistics.

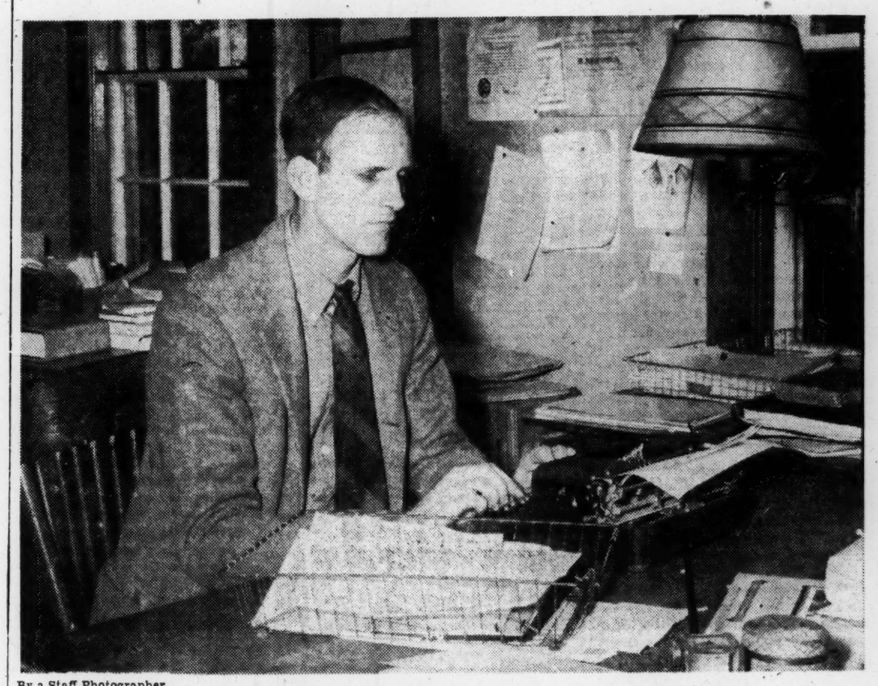
Railroads Recognized

It was in 1841—100 years ago—that Mr. Thomas first inserted railroads into his Map of New England, thus giving them some sort of parity with the stage routes which were indicated on the map. Distances from Boston to towns shown on accompanying tables were always "from one established tavern to another," such lists being a feature of the Almanac for more than 50 years. Today, automobile laws for 1942 pleasure cars occupy the space.

Since Editor Thomas' time various publishers have handled the Almanac. And, for the past two years, it has emerged from a really rustic setting in an old-fashioned farmhouse high up in the Monadnock region of the Granite State.

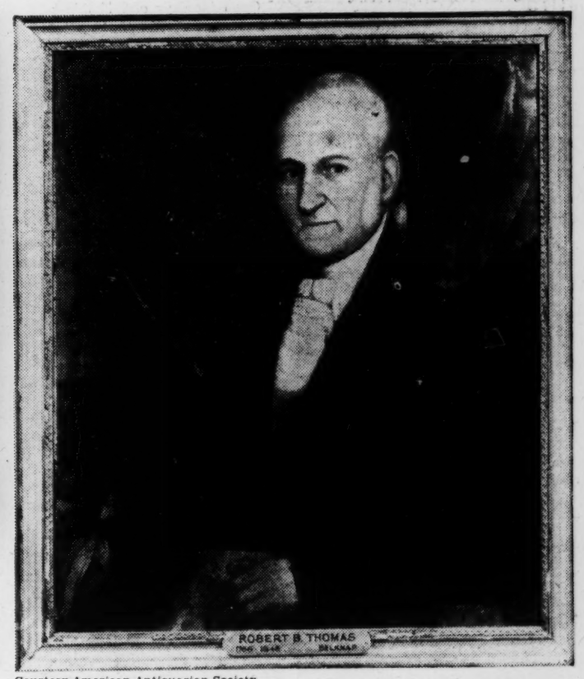
Publisher Robb Sagendorph, one-time business manager of the Harvard Lampoon, also issues Yankee Magazine from the town of Dublin. A lean beanpole of a man, who looks and talks so much like the storybook version of a Yankee editor that one might well imagine he was putting on an act, Mr. Sagendorph added the Old Farmer to his publishing activities in 1940.

And today, as for years, you'll find it in most rural homes, drilled for hanging on a nail in the kitchen wall—an age-old standby among American farmers.



By a Staff Photographer

Robb Sagendorph, present editor of the Old Farmer's Almanac, in his office at Dublin, N. H.

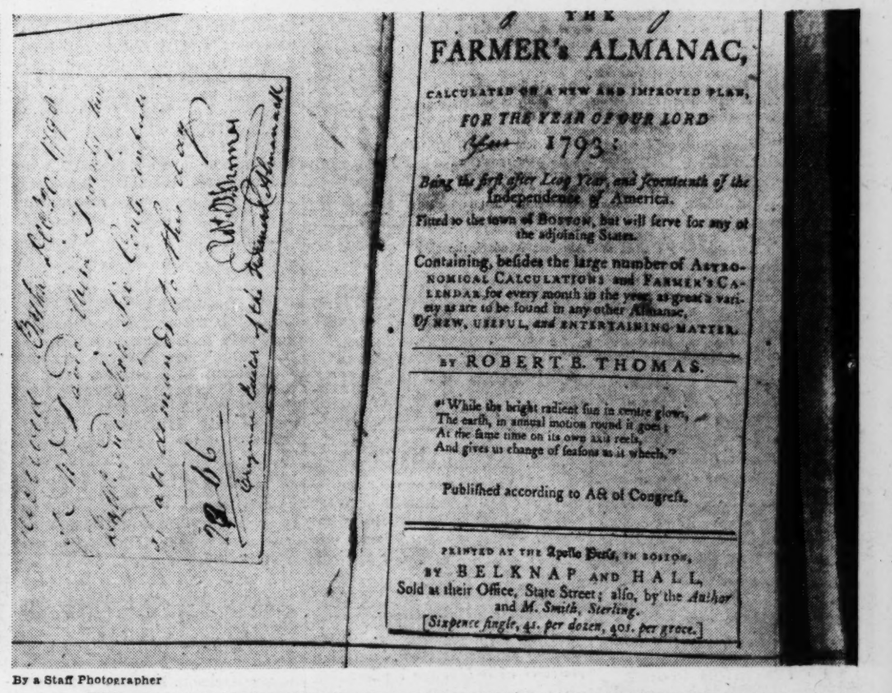


Courtesy American Antiquarian Society

A revealing portrait of the Almanac's founder, Robert Bailey Thomas.

Courtesy American Antiquarian Society

An equally delightful portrait of the first editor's wife, Mrs. Thomas.


THE
FARMER's ALMANAC,
CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1793:
Being the first after Leap Year, and fourteenth of the Independence of America.
Fitted to the town of BOSTON, but will serve for any of the adjoining States.
Containing, besides the large number of ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS and FARMER'S CALENDAR for every month in the year, as great a variety as are to be found in any other Almanac,
Of NEW, USEFUL, and ENTERTAINING MATTER.
BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.
"While the bright radiant sun in centre glows,
The earth, in annual motion round it goes;
At the same time on its own axis reels,
And gives us change of seasons as it wheels."
Published according to Act of Congress.
PRINTED AT THE Apollo Press, IN BOSTON,
BY BELKNAP AND HALL,
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[Sixpence single, 4s. per dozen, 40s. per grose.]

By a Staff Photographer

Title page of the first edition. On the page opposite is a note signed by the founder.

Bruins Enter New Year at Head of National League—Link Stars Win High Honors

Boston Has Good Prospects

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As befitting the world's champions and holders of the Stanley Cup, the Boston Bruins last night led the way into the new year by defeating Brooklyn Americans 5-4 at the Garden to solidify their position at the top of the National Hockey League standing, and today they were enjoying the prospects of leading the league for some time to come.

Having played one less game than Toronto and two less than New York—the two sextets tied for second place—the Bruins can afford to look ahead with a degree of pleasure and confidence. Their two-point lead is entirely satisfactory, and they face the prospects of stretching that lead in the coming two-week period for they will be playing the clubs which have not proved too troublesome for them this season.

Play Amerks Again

Next Sunday night the Bruins play Brooklyn again in New York, the fourth game in five days that the Americans will have been called upon to play against the top three teams of the league. Last Wednesday they lost to Rangers 4-3; last night they bowed to Bruins; and before going home for Sunday's game the Amerks play Toronto across the border tomorrow eve.

After Sunday's affair, the B's face Chicago, Detroit, and then Chicago again, and of these two only Chicago has been able to beat the Bostonians this season, a 3-2 victory they earned Nov. 20 in the Windy City. Americans have not been able to beat the Bruins since they were here March 9, 1940, and won 4-2.

The Bruins have to be content with merely leading the league, however, as their scoring champion, Bill Cowley, has dropped from first place to fourth in this year's point race. Bill, who only got one point in his last two games, was passed by three New York Ranger stars, Bryan Hextall, Lynn Patrick and Phil Watson, who form the Blue Shirts' first line. Hextall turned in the hat trick against Amerks and scored another goal against Toronto last night to go in front with 26 points, while Patrick and Watson are just two points behind. Cowley has 23 points, compiled on four goals and 19 assists. Cowley's assist total, however, is tops for the circuit, as are Hextall's 14-goals total tops in that department.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	14	4	3	31	70	41
Toronto	14	7	1	29	67	43
New York	14	8	1	29	81	67
Chicago	9	9	3	21	54	58
Detroit	7	11	2	16	45	59
Brooklyn	6	16	1	13	58	82
Montreal	5	14	1	11	47	72

Result Dec. 31

New York 4, Brooklyn 3.

Results Jan. 1

Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.
Detroit 3, Chicago 0.
Toronto 3, New York 3 (overtime).

The Cowley line was passed in total points this week by the Kraut line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer, who picked up 13 points in the last two games while Roy Conacher, Cowley, and Eddie Wiseman were held to two points. The Krauts now have 59 points among them, and the Three-Gunners 53. Conacher and Schmidt are the leading goal-getters for the club with 10 apiece.

Both Conacher and Schmidt got their 10th goals against Amerks last night, with the other Bruins sharpshooters being Art Jackson, Bauer, and Herb Cain. The Bruins held a 5-1 advantage as late as the 10th minute of the third period, but saw that lead dwindle rapidly when Amerks scored three times in eight minutes and came exceedingly close to tying the score. Coach Art Chapman even pulled his goalie, Charlie Rayner, with some 20 seconds to go and with Boston shorthanded due to a penalty to Schmidt, but the Amerks just couldn't find the equalizer.

Over the Blue Line

Cliff Thompson realized one of the main ambitions of his life last night when he started for the Bruins at defense with Capt. Dit Clapper. . . . Later in the first period Manager Art Ross used him at right wing with Cain and Jackson, and then with Cain and Hiller. . . . In the second period he paired at defense with Jacl Crawford. . . . Before the game Walter Brown, Manager of the Garden, presented Cliff with a wrist watch in appreciation of his services with the amateur Olympics. . . . Brown has also presented watches to three other Olympics — Ty Andersen, Frankie Spain, and Junie Stubbs.

* * *

The whole Bruins squad was at Jordan Marsh's today selling defense bonds and stamps. . . . Before the game it was announced that the players have been pledged at least a $19,000 sale—and this amount does not include what the team members have already bought for themselves.

* * *

Herb Gallagher made his debut as a National League linesman at the Garden last night. . . . His partner was Bill Cleary of Cambridge. . . . Herb, one of the best skating officials and considered one of the fairest, handled his job efficiently. . . . His new boss, Mickey Ion, was in the audience, and it is tacitly understood that Herb is being groomed for a referee's job. . . . Gallagher now referees in the Eastern League and in schoolboy games, besides teaching at Northeastern, coaching football, hockey, and baseball there, and also coaching the Junior Olympics. . . . Herb is home about as much as an Arctic explorer.

* * *

The Olympics lost to Johnstown 6-5 on the road last night. . . . Chief surprise was the hat-trick turned in by Ty Andersen. . . . Ty scored the first goal of the evening in the first period, and then added two more in the third period. . . . The defeat was the second in a row and the fifth of the season for the O's, who have dropped to third place in the season standing, and to a tie for second in the Walker Cup race. . . . Missing from the 'Pics roster last night were the two big Als, Baranowski and Yourkewicz, at defense.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 1

East

Rochester 36, Princeton 29.
Toledo 59, Dartmouth 46.
Colorado 52, St. Bonaventure 28.

Midwest

Bradley Tech 53, Texas A. and M. 41.
Butler 35, Oregon State 29.
Evansville 69, Washington and Lee 26.
Maryville Teachers 46, Kan. Wesleyan 38.
Baker 53, Northwestern (Okla.) 43.
Emporia State 69, Sterling 28.
Drury 25, Wichita 23.

Results Dec. 31

East

C. C. N. Y. 57, Maryland 40.

Midwest

Purdue 55, Texas A. and M. 31.
Notre Dame 40, Northwestern 36.
Marquette 49, Michigan 42.
Dartmouth 57, Wisconsin 49.
North Dakota State 44, South Dakota State 37.
Iowa State 49, Drake 20.
Phillips 66 Oilers 71, Baylor 32.

Another Cancellation

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2 (AP)—Cancellation of the annual Kentucky Derby bowling tournament because of the war it was announced today by Thomas E. Owen, chairman of the tournament committee.

The committee suggested that the money which would have been expended by bowlers for entry fees and transportation be invested in Defense Bonds and Stamps.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 1

At Lake Placid: Princeton 6, Harvard 2.

Wide World

Net Result at Longwood

These are the four girls who battled across the net at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton, on the last day of 1941, for the national girls' indoor tennis championships. The doubles championship was won by Lillian Lopaus of City Island, N. Y., and Betty Rosenquest of South Orange, N. J., shown left to right at the right side of the net. The runner-ups are shown at the left side of the net and are (left to right): Norma Meister of Sharon, Mass., and Judy Atterbury of Great Neck, L. I. The score was 8—6, 6—4. Miss Lopaus won the singles crown earlier in the day by defeating Miss Atterbury, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

Barber of Norwich Wins Bradley Plate

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, Jan. 2 (AP)—Merrill Barber of Norwich University, Vermont, yesterday won the fourth annual intercollegiate ski meet and the Bradley Plate, trophy for individual supremacy in the four events of the combined meet.

Barber's victory was assured when he won first place in yesterday's jumping competition, with jumps of 81 and 82 feet for a total of 145.4 points. He placed third in slalom, fifth in downhill and eighth in cross-country for a total of 378.5 points in the meet.

Barber's teammate, Allen Beck, placed second in the Bradley Plate competition with a total of 362.9 points. Beck was seventh in jumping yesterday, but he had won the cross-country, was eighth in the slalom and tenth in downhill.

Others in the jumping competition included Philip Puchner, Dartmouth, third, 130.5 points; Richard Bradley, Dartmouth, fifth, 128.1, and Allen Beck, Norwich, seventh, 125.9.

Britain Experiences A Wartime Fencing Revival

English Sidelines

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—That classic of sport, "The Fencer's Song," is becoming quite a community number in wartime Britain. Or, rather, it would be, I guess, if the increasing number of swordsmen and swordswomen knew the words. Which are (in part):

"Oh, there's never a joy by field or flood
that a strong man's heart can feel,
Like the supple wrist and the flashing eye
And the stamping foot and the sudden cry
And the ring of the glittering steel!
Hola. Touché!"

More and more folk in the fighting services and outside them subscribe to that view as the wartime boomlet gathers way. Some, of course, have fenced before. Others are new to the art and the thrill that comes

"When you watch for his tricks in carte
or sixte and feel where he parries hard,
When his thrust as swift as lightning flies,
And your keen riposte on his breast replies,
Straight home from a perfect guard!
Hola! Touché."

The thrill thus defined in "The Fencer's Song" has, in the past, been an experience that tended to remain with what you might term the leisured classes. But of recent years it has been so shared in wider circles that fencing cannot properly be considered as an exclusive pastime any more.

Spread of Sword-play

Before the war, the waitress who brought my frugal lunch was a most enthusiastic wielder of the foil. She wielded it in the Sports Club of the catering firm by which she was employed. And now they tell me she wields it in such spare time as she has in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and is always willing to cross blades with a novice. A great number of people are doing that sort of thing today in communities where they can influence recreational tastes quite a bit.

When the war ends, sport, as a whole, is likely to find itself benefited by contacts made in the Services between exponents ready to teach and novices willing to learn, both being thrown together and glad to profit by mutual opportunities for practice. In this way, some people have received instruction of a caliber they would never have aspired to in normal times, quite apart from such instruction as may have been laid on as part of a plan for training or spare-time entertainment.

As a matter of fact, though, the war-time revival of fencing, after a close-down at the outbreak of hostilities, is not confined to the services, fighting or otherwise. The students at the universities have discovered a fresh interest in the ancient art, and London University is particularly rich in promising talent.

Feminine Touch

In recent years women have taken to the sport—they use only the foil—with tremendous enthusiasm. And it was estimated just before the war that the number of feminine fencers had multiplied ten-fold since the year the World War began.

Sword-play has been described as the ideal athletic pastime for the ladies. It is pre-eminently a test of finesse, dexterity, and suppleness, of quick-thinking and imagination. It is as strenuous as boxing and faster than lawn tennis. Yet it leads to no over-development of the muscles, while the change and relaxation it affords are complete.

Fencing, like every other sport, can be viewed as one (or both) of two things—as a game indulged in for the enjoyment it affords in itself or as a serious competition, indulged in for the sterner enjoyment which that affords. At the present time, there is no championship fencing and tournaments are unpretentious, so the accent is very much on the sport for sport's sake angle of the pastime, though there have been some mighty keen wartime team competitions, especially in the services.

A very praiseworthy attempt has been made to preserve the pre-war standard of skill in all sports at the schools during the war, and it has certainly succeeded as regards fencing. This reminds me of Stowe, one of the newest public schools, which has a particularly fine record for swordsmanship. In recent years this establishment in Buckinghamshire County—founded as recently as 1923—has furnished Oxford and Cambridge with many of their most brilliant fencers. Indeed, I recall that on one occasion, in 1931, all the Oxford team for the inter-varsity match, the Oxford reserve, and two of the Cambridge side were "Old Boys" of Stowe.

British and Americans Eclipsed

Although the general standard of fencing in Britain with foil, épée and saber has been rising for some time before the war, the best British fencers—like the best Americans—have been, as a rule, decidedly inferior to the aces of the European Continent. This fact was clearly illustrated during the last Olympic Games—at Berlin in 1936—when the only English-speaking fencer who managed to reach a final was I. D. Campbell-Grey of Britain. He was placed eighth out of nine fencers in the épée championships, won by an Italian, Franco Riccardi.

The successes gained by American and British fencers in the Olympic Games have, as a matter of fact, been remarkably small. The United States took third place in the team foils at Antwerp in 1920; G. M. Davis, of Great Britain, was second in the women's foils at Paris in 1924; Lieut. George Calnan, U. S. Navy and Heather Guinness, Great Britain, were second in the men's and women's foils competitions at Los Angeles in 1932, and, at that memorable festival the American team was third in the team foils and team épée.

This complete record of medal-winners does not begin to compare with the long list of Olympic successes gained by Latins, Magyars, and Scandinavians. These are people with whom distinction at the art of fencing is a cherished racial tradition.

International Contact

As a matter of fact, there are some remarkably good swordsmen in Britain today among the armed forces of the nations at present overrun by the Nazis. And British fencers are only too glad of the opportunity to take a tilt at them, informally or in such serious competitions as can be arranged locally. There is talk, too, of conducting an inter-allied championship and some international contests such as are indulged in by the Soccer Footballers and Cross-Country Runners. In wartime sport, however, the tendency is to decentralize all the time, and the growth is outward, so to speak, instead of upward. Which is all to the good if we take a long-term view, since it means a wider base than ever for the sport to grow up on when peace comes back and fencing, like all other sports, becomes more of a major issue among its devotees than it can be at the present time.

Northwood Invitation Hockey

At Lake Placid

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 1

Williston 3, Cleveland's University School 1.
Exeter Academy 3, Lawrenceville 0.
St. Marks 2, Albany Academy 1.
Northwood 5, Milton Academy 2.

National Open Soccer

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 1

At Camden, N. J.: Philadelphia Americans 6, Eintracht F. C. of Brooklyn 2.

Craig Wood and Mrs. Newell Headed Golf Parade in 1941

Golf Champions of 1941

National Open—Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
National Amateur—Marvin H. (Bud) Ward, Spokane, Wash.
National P. G. A.—Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.
National Public Links—William Welch, Houston, Texas.
National Women's Amateur—Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell, Long Beach, Calif.

Memories from the 1941 national golf scene:

Craig Wood's hitting the glory road at last by winning the Masters' tournament in Augusta, the national open in Dallas, Texas, and then being voted the No. 1 comeback of 1941 . . . The sincere bear hug given Craig by the man he deposed as champion, Lawson Little, who watched Wood's final putt curl 28 feet and drop right into the cup . . . Little Betty Hicks Newell winning the women's amateur and then being voted the country's top woman athlete . . . She's almost too small a person to hold all her honors.

* * *

Bud Ward winning his second national amateur championship as a hostile gallery plainly showed its favoritism for his opponent, movie actor Pat Abbott . . Spectators at Omaha showing resentment at the remark, attributed to Bud, that the Field Club as a golf course was a cow pasture.

* * *

Little Benny Hogan's remarkable contributions to golf lore . . . His feat of finishing in the money in 56 consecutive tournaments over a 24-month span, a streak compared to that of Joe Di Maggio's in baseball . . . Ben's winning of the Vardon Memorial Trophy and becoming leading money winner for the second year in a row with $18,358 in prize money in the bank . . . Two years ago he won $10,655 . . . Hogan and Little shooting 62's—the former in the Oakland, Calif., open and the latter in the Texas open—to tie the P. G. A. record for single rounds in tournament competition . . . Little's great round coming after he had plodded through snow and deep slush over the course, with the day being, incidentally, his fifth wedding anniversary.

* * *

Vic Ghezzi's scoring a hard-fought win in the National P. G. A. championship . . . Ghezzi's being three holes down to Byron Nelson at the 28th hole of their 36-hole match, and then catching the great Lord Byron . . Nelson's missing of a 30-inch putt to give Ghezzi the title . . . Wood's beating Ghezzi 5 and 4 for the unofficial world's championship at Mahoning Country Club in Ohio . . . The defeat of the Ryder Cup team by Bobby Jones' team, with Bobby personally leading the parade by overcoming a four-hole deficit to Henry Picard . . . The P. G. A.'s renewing the contract of their Tournament Manager, Freddie Corcoran, for a full three years . . . Craig Wood's being appointed captain of the 1942 Ryder Cup team, which includes Jimmy Demaret, Ghezzi, Hogan, Lloyd Mangrum, Harold McSpaden, Nelson, Gene Sarazen. Horton Smith, and Slammin' Sammy Snead.

* * *

Bill Welch, Houston, Texas, oil equipment worker, winning the national public links championship . . . The record set by Jimmy Clark of Long Beach, Calif., who covered the first 18 holes of the qualifying round in 64, lowest initial 18-hole score in any U. S. G. A.-sponsored tourney . . Also Clark's 135 total for 36 holes which won him the qualifying medal and a new record for 36 holes of qualifying play in national amateur play.

* * *

The upraised eyebrows in official U. S. G. A. circles when Betty Hicks Newell turned professional before defending her championship . . . The all-day downpour on the second day of the national open, which twice caused Francis Ouimet, head of the tournament committee, to halt play . . . The 70 Sammy Snead turned in under those conditions.

* * *

And all too memorable this past season were those 8's and 9's yours truly took on various courses this summer . . . But all that is past history, and another season is on its way, so here's FORE! for 1942.

G. C.

By a Staff Photographer

Betty Hicks Newell

Wide World

Craig Wood

Sports Around the Hub

Foxx Determined to Continue

Jimmy Foxx, who was in town for the holiday, let it be known in no uncertain terms that he is the Red Sox first baeman until someone better has pushed him off the bag. Now en route to St. Petersburg to run his two golf courses and play at least a round a day, Double-X promises to be down to 185 when the American League season opens in mid-April. With the big fellow very serious about lengthening his career, Tony Lupien will need to be good next spring.

"Remember," says Jimmy, "I'm only 34. A lot of other men have played in the big leagues until 40 or over, and they weren't in any better shape than I am right now. After all, didn't I hit .300 last year and drive in over 100 runs? Does that sound like I'm ready for the armchair?"

Foxx, one of the nicest fellows in baseball, thinks that Lupien is a big leaguer and hopes that the boy can eat big steaks through 1942. But Jim likes those medium-rare tid-bits too.

* * *

Although there is no definite news on the status of Gene Mako, now that Fred Perry is ready to return to the professional tennis troupe it is probable that the Californian will continue in the tournament. Promoter Alexis Thompson signed Mako when the former British ace was injured diving after a long shot by Bobby Riggs in a singles match in Madison Square Garden. The tennis stars come to the Boston Garden Monday night.

Weather permitting, the recreational staffs of the Boston Park Department and W.P.A. will hold a skating carnival in flooded Fens Stadium Sunday afternoon. The affair will be put on with the cooperation of the Metropolitan Skating Club, with races in all classes for midgets, men and women. The midgets, as usual, will probably steal the show. Cups and medals will be divided among the first three finishers in each class. In the absence of ice, the races would be postponed until the following Sunday.

* * *

Mel Demarais of United Shoe Golf Club shot a one-over-par 74 yesterday to capture first prize in the annual New Year's Day golf tournament at Wollaston from a field of 156 starters. Demarais held a two-stroke advantage over his nearest competitor, Frazier O'Leary of the home club, whose 76 won second gross. First net was won by George Adelman of Thorny Lea with a reduced 80-63. The tournament, first on the M. G. A.'s 1942 schedule, was held yesterday for the 11th time in the past 17 years.

* * *

Several New England college basketball teams are busy tomorrow evening. Perhaps of most interest will be the Rhode Island State-Fordham date in Madison Square Garden. Harvard closes its Mid-West tour by meeting Notre Dame at South Bend, where Coach Earle Brown once played three years of varsity basketball. Dartmouth comes back East for a game with Seton Hall at South Orange, N. J. Williams has taken to the road for a game at Wilmington, Del., with Villanova this evening, and another with Brooklyn P. I. at Brooklyn tomorrow night.

* * *

Shorts . . . Earle Brown played under George Keogan at Notre Dame for three years before going into the world to coach first Brown, then Harvard, Keogan is still at his old post, making it mentor against pupil this evening . . . One of the biggest surprises of New Year's Day was Fordham Jim Crowley's use of the "T" formation against Missouri. No one suspected he had one . . . Schoolboys in the Eastern Massachusetts League play hockey at the Arena this evening . . . The Private school ice tourney continues at The Skating Club of Boston . . . The Bruins' Schmidt-Bauer-Dumart line has picked up 13 points in the last two games, distributed as follows: Schmidt three goals, two assists; Bauer likewise; Dumart three assists.

Illinois Relay Canceled

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 2 (AP)—The Illinois relay track carnival, one of the major sports events in the Middle West, will not be held this year because of the war.

After conferring with military officials, Douglas R. Mills, director of athletics at the university, announced cancellation of the 1942 relays and said no meet would be held for the duration of the present emergency.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

(Season Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Johnstown	16	5	4	36	105	77
New York	16	10	1	33	128	98
Boston	14	5	3	31	110	69
Washington	11	11	2	24	94	102
Baltimore	11	12	2	24	106	110
Atlantic City	6	16	0	12	87	132
River Vale	3	18	2	8	50	92

Walker Cup Standing

(First Half of Season

	W	L	T	Pts	For	Agst
Johnstown	15	5	4	34	99	75
New York	15	10	1	31	119	96
Boston	14	5	3	31	110	69
Washington	11	10	2	24	92	96
Baltimore	11	11	2	24	104	101
Atlantic City	6	16	0	12	87	132
River Vale	3	18	2	8	50	92

Result Dec. 31

New York 3, Baltimore 2.

Results Jan. 1

Johnstown 6, Boston 5.
*New York 9, Baltimore 2.

*Boardwalk Cup Game (Last half of season).

Oregon State-Duke Contest Furnishes Surprising Upset

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Everywhere but at New Orleans, where Fordham slogged to a 2-to-0 triumph over Missouri, touchdowns in the annual football games yesterday were as numerous as New Year's Day greetings.

At Miami Georgia and Texas Christian players popped over the goal line with all the regularity of habit ruining the best of resolutions as the Bulldogs of the Southeast Conference triumphed, 40 to 26.

Oregon State got three and Duke two as the West Coast champions fooled everyone but their coach in upsetting the Blue Devils, 20-to-16, in the Rose Bowl game at Durham, N. C.

Crossed Four Times

And Alabama crossed the double stripe four times and Texas A. & M. three times in the Crimson Tide's 29-to-21 Cotton Bowl Victory.

The Fordham-Missouri score wasn't a surprise. It was a compliment to the two teams who were forced to play on a field that resembled a Louisiana bayou. Fordham's two points came early in the first period, when Don Greenwood, Missouri end, dropped back to punt and the water-logged boot was blocked by tackle Alex Santilli of the Rams. The ball squirted through the end zone before Stan Ritinski, Fordham flanker, got control of it.

That was all the scoring the 73,000 spectators, most of them peeking from beneath umbrellas, saw, although each club gained approximately 150 yards and the supposedly non-passing mid-westerners completed three aerials in five tries.

Scored First

In manufacturing their upset, the lowly rated Oregon Staters scored first and never permitted the vaunted Duke squad to get ahead, much to the dismay of the 56,000 damp spectators who jammed their way into the stadium built to hold but 34,000.

Don Durdan, the slim halfback, who passes with his left hand, was the payoff player, although the Beavers' winning touchdown was manufactured on a 70-yard pass and run play from Bob Lethman to Gene Gray in the third period.

Alabama used the minimum of effort in turning back the Cadets of Texas A. & M. collecting its four touchdowns while gaining only 75 yards by rushing and passing while registering but a lone first down. The Texans who could get only three touchdowns gained 309 yards and 13 first downs.

Tribute to Nelson

The Tides' success was a tribute to Jimmy Nelson their ace back who scampered 72 yards on a punt return and later registered from 21 yards out.

Frank Sinkwich, All-America halfback, was the difference between Georgia and the Texas Christian, the latter eleven dropping its first bowl decision in four outings.

Three times Sinkwich flipped scoring aerials and once he broke loose on a 43-yard touchdown jaunt of his own. He and his mates combined for a 40-to-7 lead before the Texans realized the game was under way.

On the other bowl fronts, Tulsa's Missouri Valley champions lasted for a fourth-period touchdown and a 6-to-0 verdict over Texas Tech in the Sun Bowl; Langston, Okla., blanked Morris Brown, 13 to 0, in the Vulcan Bowl for the negro championship, and Louisiana College bested the University of Mexico, 10 to 0, in Mexico City, for the Orchid Bowl crown.

Other New Year's Day games:

At Mexico City: Louisiana College 10, University of Mexico 0.
At Jacksonville, Fla.: J. C. Smith 13, Lane College 0.
At Birmingham, Ala.: Southern All Stars 26, Nashville Pros 13.
At Little Rock, Ark.: Ouachita 6, All Stars 2.

RESTAURANTS

ANDOVER, MASS.

FIELDSTONES
by sally bodwell
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
FieldStones will close on Mondays, starting Jan. 5, 1942, until further notice.
On Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy.

BOSTON

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By Expert Chefs
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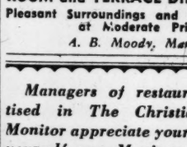

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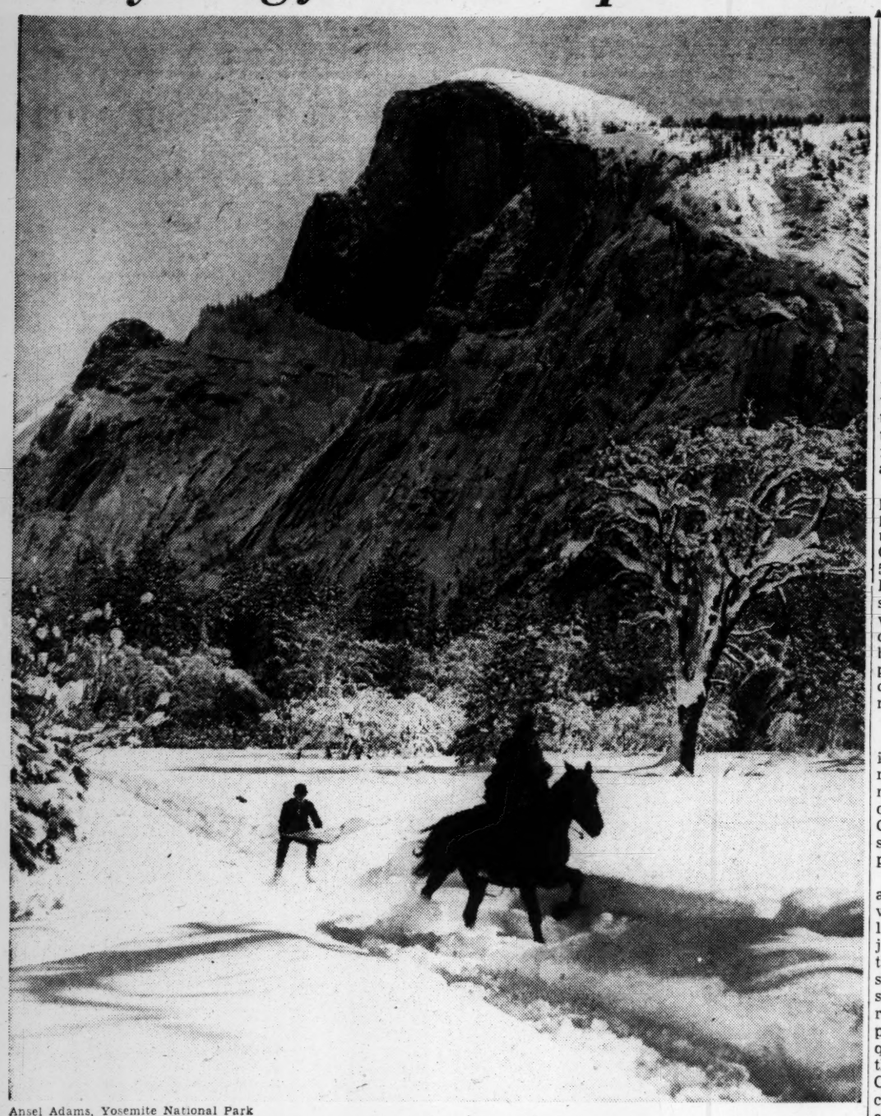

Ansel Adams, Yosemite National Park

Ski-joring in Yosemite Valley

One of the many winter sports offered for visitors to the Yosemite National Park during the winter season.

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yosemite National Park, like a number of the country's leading winter resorts, not only features skiing but offers to snow enthusiasts almost every kind of recreation including skating, tobogganing. sleighing, ski-joring, and dog team touring.

The greatest majority of folks visiting Yosemite during the winter months are skiers and for them there are numerous ski slopes, trails and runs to keep them going for weeks. A number of the hills are equipped with ski tows.

For the winter sport fan who prefers skates to skis Yosemite provides an excellent outdoor ice rink. Located in the shadow of Glacier Point, this rink comprises 50,000 square feet of natural ice. During the winter months it is the scene of colorful costume carnivals, figure skating competitions, children's gymkhanas, and ice hockey matches. Close by, for the person who likes to take the thrill of skiing sitting down, there is the mile-a-minute toboggan slide.

Ski Center

Badger Pass, high above Yosemite Valley, is the ski center of the region. Situated in a mountain meadow at 7,300 feet elevation, one can ski in comfort under a warm California sun and on top of a snowpack that by mid-winter approaches 10 feet.

Much of the activity centers around Badger Pass Ski House, with its broad, open porch where lunch is served, skis waxed, or just a comfortable place to sit in the sun and watch skiers on the slalom hill and practice slopes. The ski house contains locker and ski rental rooms, a lounge with fireplace, and a cafeteria. It is headquarters for Yosemite Ski School, the largest and oldest ski school in California. Luggi Foeger, formerly chief assistant to Hannes Schneider at St. Anton in the Arlberg, is head instructor.

In the Badger Pass area there is a four-track mechanical lift called the Upski and two rope tows provide transportation for skiers to other hills.

From the top of Upski four downhill runs lead back to the Ski House. In addition, there are four longer downhill runs, including the two mile Rail Creek racing course with a vertical drop of 2,000 feet. A new 30 meter jump will soon be ready for operation.

Last season several new ski touring trails were opened—two of them leading to the new Ski Hut at Ostrander Lake which has overnight accommodations for 23 skiers. This hut lies at an elevation of 8,600 feet and is near a number of excellent open slopes.

Park Service

The National Park Service, which was responsible for the construction of the touring trails and the hut, also has provided a new ski touring trail to Dewey Point on the South rim of Yosemite Valley.

Another recent innovation is the "Sno-motor," a tractor-like vehicle which can haul as many as 20 skiers and their equipment up grades as steep as 15 per cent. Last season it was operated on a regular weekend schedule to Glacier Point, one of the Park's outstanding scenic attractions, and site of Glacier Point Mountain House, which is open throughout the winter.

From now until through Easter week there is a full program of winter sports events to entertain Yosemite visitors. Highlights of this season's program are the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Four-Event Ski Championships, an event which usually attracts nearly 100 entries from as many as 18 western colleges and universities, and the National Downhill and Slalom Championships—generally regarded as the most important national meet. The latter event is scheduled for March 13 and 14.

For those who prefer less strenuous activities than skating, skiing and the like, the natural wonders of the park in winter are excuse enough for a prolonged stay: giant Sequoias embedded ten feet deep in snow; lofty waterfalls fringed with icicles; domes and peaks mantled in white.

Visitors will find all types of accommodations available in Yosemite Valley—from snug housekeeping cabins at Yosemite Lodge to luxurious rooms at The Ahwahnee, one of America's most distinctive hotels.

Best of all, the park is as easily accessible during the winter months as it is during the rest of the year.

War Output Jumps Since Pearl Harbor

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—An enormous speed-up in many plants producing war materials has occurred since the Japanese attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, a survey by Wide World discloses.

Many of the details of this expanded production must be hidden for the time being, to prevent giving away information valuable to the enemy, but certain facts stand out clearly from this check of the whole country:

1. The morale of factory workers from coast to coast has improved under the impact of the conflict, and therefore the unit production of men and women in the plants has risen in spontaneous answer to the challenge of the war.
2. An increased work-week, often offered voluntarily by the men of the plants and mills, is giving an ever greater outflow of tanks, guns, planes and other war materials, and in many factories the traditional yuletide holidays were foregone at the request of the workers.
3. New plants, not scheduled for production for weeks or months to come, have been rushed to the starting point and are actually turning out goods of war.
4. Where figures were available (always in percentages, so that valuable concrete figures may not be revealed) they showed key plants with production stepups of 4½ to better than 45 per cent since the first bomb fell on Pearl Harbor.

Reports Generally Favorable

Leading arsenals, aircraft concerns, machine tool builders, ammunition manufacturers and the like indicated clearly the industrial line has advanced sharply since the actual outbreak of the war.

These were some of the highlights of the checkup:

An airplane propeller manufacturer, just getting into full production, reported a "noticeable increase in production without increasing hours, due to a voluntary speedup of workers since Dec. 7."

A plane maker, unable to disclose specific figures, revealed switching from a five to a seven-day week.

A TNT plant, likewise chary of figures, said production had lifted "tremendously" since the war's outset; and a bomb-maker reported output up "substantially."

A tool plant reported no increase in employment, "but a marked improvement in workmen's efficiency."

A big arsenal, owned by the Government, reported various departments had lifted output 4½ to 37 per cent. It mentioned a specific shell operation which took four girls to turn out 2,500 units daily before Pearl Harbor; now three are doing what four did before.

An aluminum plant, working 24 hours a day, seven days a week, said production since the outbreak of the war had increased "very materially."

Shell Output Up 34 P. C.

An automotive accessories firm working on shell fuses, on a seven-day week, had stepped up its production 34 per cent as 15,000 employees volunteered to work 60 hours instead of 48, and most had asked to work New Year's Day.

Several companies in one major area which had planned up to Dec. 7 to start production by March 1 of armor-piercing shell and small high-explosive projectiles, were expected to get the lines rolling this month.

In the machine tool business there were evidences that, despite a swifter production pace, work was being held back by a shortage of skilled workers and of materials. But even in this field, morale of the men in the plants was reported markedly improved in the majority of cases.

The Real Thing Now

Said one big machine toolmaker: "Our output has been accelerated 10 to 20 per cent for December and January, but at the expense of materials which will be lacking in February, precluding the maintenance of the recent pace.

"We achieved this mainly through longer hours, plus a few more men. We already had been on an around-the-clock, six-day basis. Our key men worked Christmas and New Year's, but the rest of our force was idle due to lack of materials."

Another important manufacturer in the key machine tool field said: "Before Pearl Harbor, our 3,500 men didn't take things seriously. After a series of meetings with small groups, encouraging them to produce, a favorable response was noted last week.

"I would say 98 per cent of our men realize what we are up against.

"We are still working on the small minority, mainly unmarried men getting $45 to $60 a week with no family responsibility, who like to lay off Saturday despite time-and-one-half pay.

"Until Pearl Harbor, the men, who could eat at their machines if they wanted to, had taken 15 to 20 minutes off for lunch. Now they stay at their machines.

"We are working around the clock six days and when we can build up more trained men we will probably step up certain key machines to seven days."

U. S. Building Enough Ships To Conquer Foe Everywhere

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The United States of America, already undertaking the mightiest feat in shipbuilding of any maritime nation in all history, entered the New Year seeking a heretofore undreamed of production rate designed to overwhelm all enemies in the far parts of the world.

The National Council of American Shipbuilders disclosed Dec. 31 that in ever-rising crescendo, riveting hammers drummed out 129 seagoing commercial vessels totaling 1,478,800 tons and 55 naval vessels totaling 244,595 tons during 1941.

Commercial and naval vessels under construction as the New Year came in constitute a greater volume than the world has ever seen in any one nation, the Council said.

Stimulated by Lease-Lend legislation, more than 100 commercial vessels were converted to naval or military uses, while repairs and other work for foreign account were very heavy.

Launchings of commercial ships, almost one a day at present, are expected to double before the end of this year and, by the end of 1943, amount to not less than 1,400 vessels, aggregating 13,500,000 tons and costing more than three billion dollars.

The Navy Department program also indicated a constantly accelerated launching rate, the Council said.

The number of wage earners in shipyards surged steadily upward from 132,000 in January, 1940, to 240,700 in January, 1941. Last October they numbered 433,000, and now 537,000 are employed. Before the end of 1942, they are expected to number 720,000 or more. Their average weekly earnings increased from $34.03 in July, 1940, to $45.59 in July, 1941.

The old year saw more outstanding records established in the building time for vessels—the 10,000-ton "C" type cargo vessel, Vanguard, was completed from keel-laying to launching in four months; the 12,700-ton tanker, Sinclair H-C, in 63 working days; and virtually all types of fighting and merchant craft were launched ahead of schedule.

Since Pearl Harbor, Wake, Guam and the Philippines, the program is geared higher. The 1941 naval building program launched only 7,685 tons in the first quarter, but then rose by quarters to 46,475 to 76,925 to 113,510 tons—to provide sister ships and other warcraft to accompany the mighty 35,000-ton superdreadnaughts Washington and North Carolina on their assignments abroad.

On Sept. 30, 1941, American shipbuilders had contracts totaling $6,400,000,000 for naval and commercial vessels, including 60 cargo ships for Britain.

Consolidated Plans

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—Harry Woodhead took over control of the giant Consolidated Aircraft Corporation yesterday, and immediately pitched into his job of increasing heavy bomber output.

Plans for mass-production lines at the bomber plant to make it one of the nation's most efficient were sketched by the new Consolidated president, who came to San Diego after remodeling the new Vultee Aircraft plant at Downey.

"At Vultee," Mr. Woodhead said, "we got away from the old method of custom-building planes, and organized what probably were the first powered conveyor lines, turning out military planes in mass production.

"We are faced with a more difficult problem here. Continuous operations are necessary — our armed forces need every bomber that we can turn out. The war won't let us close down for retooling. The improvements must come gradually without hindering production."

Mr. Woodhead, production expert from Cleveland, succeeds Maj. Reuben H. Fleet as Consolidated President. Major Fleet was retained in an advisory capacity.

U. S. Plane Builders Seek To Double Record '41 Output

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2 (AP)—Uncle Sam's aircraft manufacturers, reporting through the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, have disclosed that in 1941 they built more than $1,500,000,000 worth of warplanes, engines and propellers—a record—and that in 1942 they hope to double that production in the all-out fight against the Axis.

This year's figure nearly tripled the 1940 production of $544,000,000, said John H. Jouett, Chamber President.

"If it is possible for us, the aircraft manufacturers of this country, to view our responsibilities any more gravely than we have in the past, the dastardly attack by the Japanese, and the declarations of war by Germany and Italy fill us with the greatest incentive," Mr. Jouett declared.

"The aircraft industry pledges that it will not relax its utmost efforts until the war is won. It is our firm belief that we can continue to produce enough aircraft so that they will be a decisive factor in the war on all fronts."

To support his belief, Mr. Jouett cited the rapidly organized seven-day week, 24-hours-a-day plant operation program.

He listed other salient features as:

Appropriations have been approved totaling $13,000,000,000 to assure continued production of sky fighters and other aeronautical equipment. This compares with about $1,200,000,000 appropriated for such material during World War I.

Of the $13,000,000,000 appropriation, which he said would be further increased as the war continues, more than $4,000,000,000 has been allocated for construction of warplanes for this country's Army air forces alone. During World War I, only $133,670,812 was actually spent for military aircraft.

Despite record deliveries, unfilled orders for more than $6,500,000,000 were still on manufacturers' books at the year's end. Two years ago, shortly after outbreak of the war, the backlog was only $675,000,000.

Approximately 425,000 men and women now are working in aircraft factories, as against 193,000 on Jan. 1, 1941. Opening of several new plants during 1942 will bring the total number of workers to 575,000.

Boeing Record

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 2 (AP)—The Boeing Aircraft Company yesterday revealed it had beaten its own accelerated delivery schedules by 70 per cent for December, the first war month.

The company, operating its plants at full blast on New Year's Day, released the announcement with the first photographs showing wartime quantity production of its "Flying Fortress" bomber planes.

Simultaneously the employees, working on a seven-day week basis, beneath "Remember Pearl Harbor!" banners, read a cheering bulletin board message from Brig. Gen. George C. Kenney, Assistant Chief of the Air Corps Material Division, who telegraphed:

"The Boeing Company has responded to the emergency in an unparalleled manner, and each and every man in the organization is to be congratulated on his part in increasing the plant's output."

Philip G. Johnson, President, said the company had been authorized by the War Department to state for publication that:

"Boeing Flying Fortress deliveries have been accelerating each month according to schedule. For the month of December, following America's entrance into the war, this accelerated schedule has been exceeded by 70 per cent."

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Today's Woman

Parents of Army Boys Find Their Uncle Sam Ready To Answer Questions

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

And so he is in the Army now. Your boy: son, husband, or sweetheart. You dreaded the day of his induction. And you determined not to make the parting harder for him by shedding tears. But the minute the train pulled out, you thought of a hundred questions that you wished you could ask someone; someone who had made soldiering his life's work, someone high in Army circles. But not knowing such an officer, you went home to wait — and perhaps to worry unduly.

Remember, you are a citizen of a democracy. You are an integral part of your government. As a citizen you have certain "inalienable rights," one of which is the right to ask questions.

Recently, the writer saw a concrete example of an American citizen utilizing this right to question.

A Citizen Asks Questions

This citizen was a big, broad-shouldered man wearing blue denim overalls. He had taken off his battered, old, black hat and made a vain attempt to smooth down his thick, iron-gray hair. As he waited in line at the United States Army Information Service at 90 Church Street here in New York City, his keen blue eyes scrutinized every uniform in sight. Obviously he was a man with a mission.

When his turn came to stand before the desk of the officer on duty, he said in tones audible over the entire enormous office: "I want you to find my boy; he's in the Army. His mother and I have written letters to the Army address he sent us, and he ain't getting them. He's worried about Mother and me. And," here the big man brought his fist down on the officer's desk with a resounding whack, "Mr. Officer, we just won't have that! There just ain't any excuse for such."

"Mr. Officer" looked a trifle taken aback. "Maybe your boy didn't send you the right address," he suggested.

But the father was ready for that alibi. "He sent us the one his officer told him—only one he knew."

Again the officer on duty tried hopefully: "Maybe there are two boys in that camp with the same name and company."

The blue eyes blazed: "Don't care if there's a dozen! And, looky here, Mr. Officer, it's come to his mother and me that Uncle Sam didn't have any trouble finding our boy when he was needed, but now he's got him, we're having a mighty lot of trouble keeping up with our own lad."

Promised to Check Up

The officer remained serene, patient. "You may be assured that we shall check into this matter carefully." Then, calling the father aside, he asked for information.

Their conversation was not audible to the rest of the room, but when they came back toward the desk, the father was taking notes on the back of an envelope and the officer was saying: "Now remember to tell your son that he must give his full name just as it appears on the rolls of his unit. He must have the letter of his company or battery, the number of his regiment or battalion, the number of the division to which he belongs, the name of his camp and the state it is located in." The officer looked down at the envelope: "Have you got all that down?"

The father nodded. His belligerent attitude had changed to one of relief. And as he bade the officer good-bye, he said: "Well, you folks'll get things to rolling if we'll just hold our horses, I'm certain."

"We'll do our best," the officer assured him.

The outer door closed behind the father. The officer on duty went directly to the desk of a superior officer. "We are getting too many complaints about mail at that camp, Sir."

Instantly the superior officer replied: "We must check at once. Our officers may be at fault."

Think how differently that complaint was handled in our democracy from what it would have been in a totalitarian power where the answer would have been: "Go home. Your son belongs to the State."

Patience on the part of the folks at home is necessary, of course. Soldiers in training are likely to be moved around. Sometimes it is difficult for their mail to keep up with them. From the Induction Station, a boy is sent to a Reception Center. From there he is assigned to a camp where for 13 weeks he is in the basic school of the soldier. There he learns the manual of arms and infantry drill. After that period of training, a boy generally knows whether he wants to stay in the infantry or go to some other branch of the service.

He may be assigned directly to a unit or he may have to go to a Replacement Center and wait until a place can be found for him in the branch of the service he desires.

All of which not only answers the question about why a soldier's mail does not always reach him promptly, but almost answers that one so often asked at Army Information Headquarters: Is there any way I can get my boy into a camp close to home?

The United States Army has only a certain number of camps. Those camps can accommodate a certain number of soldiers. If a boy from New Jersey, for example, has completed his basic training and a unit in Fort Dix is not filled, he might be sent to his home state fort. But, according to Army spokesmen, it is a happen-so. "We send them where we have room for them and where they are needed," officers declare.

A Common Question

Another question that constantly bobs up at Army Information Headquarters is: How can I get my boy out of the Army?

Officers answer that one very promptly by saying, "You can't if he is between the ages of 21 and 28; if he is able-bodied; and if he doesn't have dependents."

However, if developments at home are such that close relatives who were not dependent upon the soldier at the time he was inducted, but who through unavoidable circumstances do become dependents, the soldier can make application for discharge, naming these dependents. Every application is carefully investigated. If the appeal is found to be legitimate, the soldier is discharged.

Another service done by Army Information Headquarters is that of correcting insidious reports that are circulated by pro-Nazi groups. For instance, not long ago the report spread that daily at least two men were losing their lives in each of our camps through accidents caused by carelessness. Judging from statistics compiled during the first six months of 1941, the rate of fatalities caused by accidents in Army camps will not be over 120 per 100,000 men for the year. And the War Department reports: "Aside from the casualties of actual battle, health and life expectancy of men of military age is shown by statistical comparison to be considerably better in the Army than in civilian life."

Not all questions that come to Army Information are so weighty as those we have discussed. Just as we left, we heard the officer on duty answer his phone: "Army Information. Good morning. No, I don't know of any department of the Army that needs a good pipe organist." . . . "The chapels are just being built, and I doubt if they'll be equipped with organs." . . . "No, playing the organ for services wouldn't exempt you from drilling. Good-bye."

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Babies Should Be Kept at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let me mount your mythical soapbox to protest against parents bringing their babies to public programs. I think the little darlings are adorable, but not when they are sleepy and cross. At home and in bed is the proper place for baby dear at nap and bedtime. Too often a crying child interrupts a musical program or drowns out the most important part of a play, lecture, or movie, as the case may be.

Sometimes a mother has no one with whom to leave the child, but it does seem selfish of her to take him where he may disturb many people and detract from a program that has required much time and thought to prepare. Too often parents jiggle or bounce the infant, shush him, jingle keys on a ring, or go through other routines before they take him out where he can't be heard.

This may be a problem peculiar to small towns, but I do wish young mothers could be content to stay at home with the children during the brief years of their babyhood.

Meg

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

The skiers above owe the gay caribou patterns of their sweaters to Fred A. Picard, Swiss designer of American sportswear. The photograph below shows Mr. Picard in his Sun Valley studio with one of his Indian workers. She is embroidering a beaded design on an after-ski outfit.

Noted Swiss Designer Delights in Indian Motifs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sun Valley with its fun and snow seems a natural setting for F. A. Picard, the Swiss designer of American sportswear who has brought so many delightful innovations to the fore in the way of decorative folk design. His use of familiar American motifs adds a new zest to both our summer and winter sports clothes.

His enthusiasm for American Indian designs has brought a new appreciation of these fanciful delineations, and they now crop up quite naturally in many of our smartest fashions. So it seemed quite natural to learn that in his Sun Valley studio a young Indian girl, belonging to the Blackfoot tribe at Fort Hall, works diligently at her art.

In explaining how he achieved his success in getting these talented but rather exclusive people to work on his designs, Mr. Picard said quite frankly that he found that they thrived best on encouragement, appreciation, and understanding. "You can never get an Indian to work happily unless you let him work in his own way, and you can never get him to do good work unless he is happy," he continued.

"Take, for instance, the design on the jacket of this after-ski suit." He held up a jacket, the lapels of which were daintily embroidered with white, orange, green, and yellow beads. "When I gave it to my young Indian girl, I said, 'Here is a piece of cloth. You will make it beautiful in your own way with embroidery. It will become the lapel of a jacket. But don't make it too Indian. Be careful. I leave it to you.'

Entirely Modern

"It is one of our very successful designs," he added. "Interestingly enough, too, while the feeling is wholly Indian, the pattern is at the same time very un-Indian-looking. It has all the Indian spirit, but is done in an entirely modern mode."

Mr. Picard went on to explain that one of the difficulties he encounters in developing the Indian handicrafts is that he can never be quite sure how long it will take to accomplish a given piece of work. "An Indian may finish what I give him in any time from three days to three months. But I have learned," he added, "to work with them. By allowing plenty of time, and above all by refusing to push them, I get along famously with them."

Individuality Counts

Mr. Picard's high regard for handicraft is well known. "All the mass production in the world, important though it may be, cannot dim my interest in the individuality of handicraft," he told me. "The handicraft worker takes intense pride in the perfection of his work. Even if he misses some of the advantages which accrue to the workers in mass production, he brings out such individual perfection in his work that it more than compensates him.

"It is like the old Swiss carver I know who made 300 cows all exactly the same size and shape, but he found his joy in giving each one a slightly different expression. I find that the American Indian derives the same kind of satisfaction from his work. He revels in doing a thing as perfectly as he knows how, and because of this attitude, his work is always highly individual."

Cook, Caterer and Herb Farmer, Thelma Wood Makes Success of 'Thyme and Tide' Shop

By Constance Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Imbued with the technique of fine French cooking, plus superb knowledge of gracious living, Miss Thelma Wood concluded, from studying her own herb garden and other unequaled herb sources, that nothing could better please epicurean palates than to know about one place where these fine things could be found. That's how "Thyme and Tide" was born in Westport, Connecticut.

Not only is Miss Wood an expert cook, caterer, and energetic herb farmer, she is also a brilliant artist. And the shop, "Thyme and Tide," reflects her exquisite taste. It is as chic as a well-groomed woman, with its pink walls and white doors and shelves, matched by striped glass curtains and set off by marbled gray linoleum on the floor.

On the neat white shelves are trim bottles whose contents go for sophisticated eating. There are all the vinegars, such as garlic vinegar, basil, herb, savory, mint. There are dozens of wonderful seasonings, among them Banda Mace, Hontaka Chilis, Nepaul Pepper, Hickory Smoked Salt, Sarawak White Pepper, French Celery Salt, Amboyna Cloves, herb jellies, green noodles. Besides, there is fine French earthenware which always seems to be as necessary to the art of cooking as are the cook and the ingredients.

Through years of residence in France, Miss Wood knows precisely how to turn a simple dish into a gastronomic delight. And that means using the right thing at the right time. You'd agree if you ever tasted one of her open Danish sandwiches, or her stuffed eggs with their faint smoky taste derived from tiny shreds of Connecticut smoked ham mixed in the egg yolk along with other ingredients. She sprinkles dried sage over cheese before toasting sandwiches in the oven. She has dozens and dozens of culinary tricks—many based on the right use of herbs.

Fennel is the herb she prefers for fish. Put a fresh sprig on the fish and baste it in with sweet butter and white grape juice. For broilers and capons try her secret of soaking the bird for half an hour in mashed garlic added to milk. Then cook in white grape juice. Mint is the old standby for lamb. But try a sprig of rosemary for a change, and baste it in. Rosemary is good with veal, too. Pork has many herb affiliates: rosemary, thyme, sage, for example. Miss Wood thinks that beef is best left on its own, unless one uses garlic.

Use Fresh Herbs

"Always use fresh herbs when you can get them. Use dried herbs as second choice," says Miss Wood.

The stock of recipes which this young woman possesses would delight a chef from the Cordon Bleu. Miss Wood says they are not for amateur cooks, but for those who already know the fundamentals of good cooking.

Remember that wonderful Sorrel Soup in France? Sorrel is really "sour grass." Here's how Miss Wood makes it. Take a good knuckle of veal—the basis of all good French soup stocks. Add two quarts of water and season nicely with salt. Boil until it has simmered down to a decent soup size. Peel six potatoes. Boil till they fall to pieces. Pass them through a ricer and season with freshly ground white pepper. Add them to the soup stock plus a cup of chopped sorrel. The sorrel will turn brown at first but right itself after a little cooking. Watercress may be substituted for sorrel. One rule to remember: never put in herbs until the last half hour before serving for they are sensitive and cannot be overdone. Think of herbs in food as you would of perfume for yourself—the last gracious touch!

Her Favorite Omelet

"Pennyroyal" is the name of the farm where Miss Wood has her famous herb garden. And "Pennyroyal" is the name of a favorite omelet. This is the recipe. Have everything else ready before you break a single egg. For good omelets cannot be made from eggs that have been out of their shells save long enough for instant use. Plan on two eggs per person and always an extra one "for the house." Rub the bottom of the omelet pan with a clove of garlic. Add a tablespoon of strong olive oil —Spanish or Italian. Chop fresh basil. Break the eggs into a bowl and use egg-whisker or fork—do not beat them. Whisk them with a few tablespoons of milk—not cream. Add salt. Have the pan barely sizzling hot. Follow the procedure of making any omelet. When the omelet begins to harden around the edges, add chopped fresh basil—use less if dried basil. Sprinkle with freshly ground white pepper.

'Kitty' Rich Sets the Switch —Trains Thunder Through

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hello. Dock. One-thirty-four lay off. OK."

It was a woman's voice acknowledging a telephone message in the "Dock" signal tower of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Newark, New Jersey.

Now a tug announced in a low grunt that it wanted to pass under the railroad bridges beside the tower. Kathryn Rich stepped over to a complex layout of levers and electric buttons and raised two of the three bridges in the path of the tug. It seemed only a matter of seconds until the tug was clear, and the two mighty sections of steel lowered into place again.

"When these four green buttons light up, we know the bridge has fully settled back into place," she explained.

Just a few minutes before, out there in the darkness, we had flattened ourselves against the railing of one of those bridges while a New York-bound passenger train thundered past us. Then we had carefully stepped across live rails, straddled the stile at the foot of the tower stairs, and climbed up to this spacious room where, from 11 to 7 nightly, Mrs. Rich and two men operators guide the trains through the Newark station. Only one other tower in the East is larger—the "Zoo" tower at Philadelphia. But 153 levers seemed to me quite enough to have to think about.

Women Were Wanted

It was a timid young woman, afraid of the dark, who offered her services to the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1918. A worker in a Westinghouse factory, supplementing her earnings by dressmaking, she was lured by the prospect of better pay to apply for a job there when she heard that women were wanted for railroad work.

She was first put to work as a student operator. She had to attend a school of telegraphy, for the trains were announced from one tower to another by means of telegraphic messages in those days. In those days, too, the signal and switch levers were moved by hand power, and they were often so heavy that even many men operators had to use both hands to move them. Now, of course, the power is supplied by electricity, but from the beginning "Kitty" Rich insisted on doing her job like a man.

At 26, the girl who on dark nights used to run home down the middle of the street found herself assigned to her first night job alone in a small signal tower out in "the sticks." The train stopped to pick up the operator she was to relieve, and to drop her off in the blackness. As her eyes grew accustomed to the utter darkness, she went toward the only light she could see. It was her tower—and place of terror, she admits—for the rest of the night. The second night she was less afraid, and by the third night she was a veteran.

Her Hobby Is Sewing

If you are picturing, as I did, a brawny, masculine creature with a coarse voice, you're mistaken, too. Mrs. Rich is a pretty woman with curly, graying hair, and with very feminine interests. Her apartment on 35th Street in New York is tasteful and cozy. I found her in a becoming, deep red dressing robe directing cleaning operations and preparing for her weekly visit to her mother and daughter in Trenton, New Jersey.

Sewing is her hobby. On the way to the Pennsylvania station, where we took the train for Newark, she stopped at a newsstand to buy a fashion magazine. In some posts where there have been long pauses during the night watch, she has occupied herself with embroidery. It seems perfectly natural to Mrs. Rich that the same hands which at one instant wield a heavy lever should at the next be busy with dainty embroidery.

When demobilization after the last war returned so many men to their positions, Mrs. Rich would probably have lost her job if, in the meantime, she had not become so valuable. A widow with a daughter and a mother to support, she had applied every time there was an opening in a better-paid position. She had made a place for herself at a time when women were not expected to serve anywhere except in the smaller block towers which have only one, two, or three levers.

Kathryn Rich has been ticket agent, freight agent, station master, as well as block operator in posts where the work is heavy. In fact, she is qualified for 73 of the 78 jobs on the road, and has served in many different localities. Her most recent post was the Pennsylvania block tower at Sunnyside, Long Island, where she handled the night shift alone, and during the World's Fair nightly guided through the station from 150 to 210 trains. But she is always willing to fill a kerosene lamp or do any other small task needed.

In her early years in railroad work, Mrs. Rich says, she occasionally had to work with men who did their best to discourage her, and to convince her that she was trying to do a man's job and could never succeed. But her scrupulous practice of equality through the years has won respect, and it's obvious from the tone in which her present male colleagues converse with "Kitty" that they think she's one of them.

Things to Know About Salt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just in case you don't appreciate that simple household commodity known as table salt, cast your eye down this list of uses for it.

Skillful cooks never neglect to add a dash of salt to cooked fruits and fruit drinks. And many find that cocoa, milk shakes and other beverages are improved by a few grains of salt.

Because salt seems to make "sweet things sweeter" it should always be included in candies, cakes, ice creams and sweet desserts.

In dishes that call for the beaten whites of eggs, it is a good practice to put a pinch of salt into the whites before beating. The salt stiffens the whites, makes them beat up faster, to a slightly greater volume, and makes the foam less likely to become watery on standing.

Salt in the oven under baking tins may prevent their scorching on the bottom. The pudding will cool more quickly if its container is placed in a dish of cold water to which a quantity of salt has been added.

Grapefruit is more delicious when sprinkled with a little salt. It brings out the full flavor. Try it.

Don't think these are all the things that salt is good for. . . . More later, so keep looking for them.

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New Films on Boston Screens—Radio Prospects for Week End

Rooney and Miss Garland In 'Babes on Broadway'

"Babes on Broadway" is a picture that will send each potential Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland home determined to practise harder than ever for the great career ahead. To others, the film, which came to the State and Orpheum Theaters Wednesday, will probably seem a pleasant song and dance entertainment with which to pass 118 minutes. Cut to 100 minutes, it would have been even more agreeable.

The extra 18 minutes are occupied principally by a young man named Tommy Williams (Mickey Rooney), who is given to making speeches. They are the sort of speeches that determined youths deliver in daydreams and to daydreams they should be confined. That they sound like anything at all is due to the vigor of Mr. Rooney. His activities in 'Babes in Arms" include playing the banjo, dancing, singing, and impersonating Harry Lauder, Carmen Miranda, George M. Cohan, and Richard Mansfield in the duel scene from "Cyrano." At present, Rostand is a little out of his range but Miranda is not.

* * *

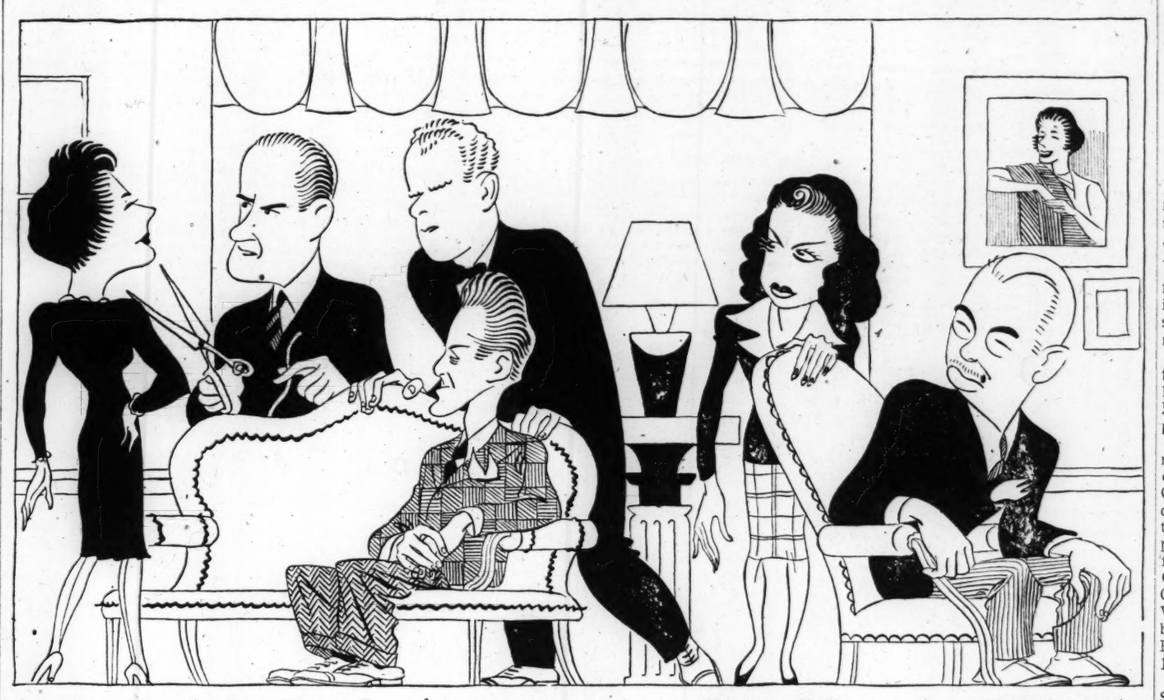
Miss Garland also plunges into impersonations on an impressive scale. She appears as Fay Templeton, as Blanche Ring, and as Sarah Bernhardt in a scene from "L'Aiglon." Perhaps Miss Garland would also do well to leave out the classics for the present. But she is a capable entertainer and an attractive young woman. Sometimes without him but usually with him, she sings "How About You," "Hoe Down,' and "Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones," which is given a deserved revival. The music for "Babes in Arms" is pleasant popular stuff and Busby Berkeley has devised the dance numbers in the interests of peace as well as of spectacle.

The Tommy Williams of the story is a frenetic young member of a vocal trio with top-lofty ambitions. Miss Garland, as Penny Morris, is the girl he befriends. Tommy undertakes to put on a benefit show with the talent that Broadway has spurned. But he is thinking only of the publicity value and when an offer of an audition comes, he nearly abandons the children to whom funds from the show would have meant a country holiday. Tommy learns before it is too late and the show goes on.

* * *

Fay Bainter can be counted on to play friend in need to the youngsters. Virginia Weidler, now a junior miss, makes a sprightly contribution as head of the drive to get the tenement children into the country. Ray McDonald merits special attention for his excellent hoofing. Donald Meek, Luis Alberni, James Gleason, and Emma Dunn play grown-up roles. Some of the youngsters are unidentified but they are all pleasant. Alexander Woollcott starts off proceedings with a talk about the rise of young talent.

The second feature at the State and Orpheum is "Miss Polly," one of Hall Roach's 50-minute comedies with a cast that includes ZaSu Pitts, Slim Summerville, Kathleen Howard, Brenda Forbes, and Elyse Knox.



Ruth Gordon Frederic Worlock Lloyd Gough Morgan Farley Marjorie Bell Nicholas Joy

Players in "Portrait of a Lady" now at the Majestic Theater.

Kate Smith Plans Tribute To President on Air Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Kate Smith, with an all-star group of radio actors, is to pay tribute tonight to President Roosevelt on her variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8. Miss Smith will be narrator for this review of high lights in the President's career, for which she has received special governmental permission.

Premiere of a program which is to star Elsa Maxwell and Graham McNamee is scheduled on the NBC-Blue-WBZ combination at 10 p. m.

Russell Bennett has scheduled a musical item of humorous import, called "A Mad Scherzo on Bugle Calls," an impression of a draftee's dream, in his "Notebook" orchestral program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m. The "Magic Fire" Music from Wagner's "Die Walküre," Grandos' "Playera," Beethoven's Contra-Dances, No. 2 and 3, and Villa-Lobos' "Polichinelle" have been programmed by the First Piano Quartet, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15 p. m.

Deems Taylor and Cornelia Otis Skinner are to be the special guests of Information Please, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Donizetti's "The Elixir of Love," with Bidu Sayao, Bruno Landi, Francesco Valentino, Salvatore Baccaloni and Mona Paulee, and Ettore Panzizza, conducting, will be the Metropolitan Opera's radiocast matinee, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Jerome Kern's Scenario for Orchestra on Themes from "Showboat," and Sibelius' Symphony No. 5, in E flat major are the works programmed by Artur Rodzinski with the Cleveland Orchestra in the regular weekly radio matinee, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Victor Herbert's operetta, "Eileen," with Jan Peerce and Marion Claire singing the leads, is to be the Chicago Theater-of-the-Air program, MBS-WAAB, 9 p. m.

"Mortgages without Headaches," guidance for present and prospective home owners in a nation at war, is to be presented in the "Defense of Your Dollar" series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 3 p. m. A distinguished panel of CBS commentators including Edward R. Murrow, Elmer Davis, Maj. George Fielding Eliot, and Albert Warner, are to discuss "What's Ahead for the World in 1942?" in Lyman Bryson's dinner table forum, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Change in the program format of "The Hit Parade" is to include guest stars each week selected by the men in the armed forces. Kate Smith is to be the first guest. The top 10 tunes will continue to be heard, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Sunday

What is believed to be the first radiocast series of the nine symphonies of Gustav Mahler is to be launched by Erno Rapee in his Music Hall Symphony Orchestra program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Though Mr. Rapee is to begin with Symphony No. 1, the works are not to be given in chronological order. Franz Werfel, Czech author on authority on Mahler, is to be commenator. Edwina Eustis is to sing the "Air de Lia," from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue."

Dimitri Mitropoulos is to conduct Carlos Chavez's Piano Concerto, with Eugene List as soloist, and Paul Hinedemith's First Symphony in E flat, in the Philharmonic Orchestra radiocast, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Leonard Warren, Metropolitan baritone, is to sing the Prologue from "Pagliacci," two ballads, "Drake's Drum" and "The Old Superb," 'Danny Boy," and Ireland's "When Lights Go Rolling Round the Sky," in the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

"Our Expanding Knowledge" is to constitute the dramatized year-end report of the Smithsonian Institution in "The World Is Yours" program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30 p. m. Humphrey Bogart is to do an air version of his film role in "High Sierra," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. Raymond Massey is to play Arch Oboler's "This Precious Freedom" in the "Keep 'Em Rolling" program, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Radio's role in the war will be outlined by Edward M. Kirby, Chief of the Radio Branch of the War Department, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 4:30 p. m. Theodore Granik, director of the American Forum, is to celebrate his fifteenth year on the air with a celebrity speaking list including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of War Robert Patterson, Philip Murray and William Green, discussing "United America Looks Ahead to 1942," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Rotary and Mutual are to resume their "The Americas Speak" program with a première program of speakers and entertainment from Mexico City, MBS-WAAB, 3 p. m.

Monday

Lionel Barrymore is to play the role of George Washington in a "Cavalcade" production of Maxwell Anderson's "Valley Forge," NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Jeanette MacDonald and her husband, Gene Raymond, appear together for the first time on the air, with Brian Aherne, in the production of "Smilin' Through," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

The possibility of Russia joining the democracies in their war with Japan is to be weighed in CBS "Spotlight on Asia," program, CBS-WEEI, 3:45 p. m. The "Contented" Program, celebrating a decade of radiocasting, is to salute in music and commentary the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Lieut. Commander Frank W. Wead is engaged in writing the screen play of "Bombardier," RKO Radio's picture about the men who operate the secret bomb sights in the twin-engined army bombers. Most of the filming will be done in Albuquerque with army co-operation.

Marines Heroes of New Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood continues to make the sort of pictures it feels the public want to see. A number of these at the moment are pictures about the army or navy.

Latest of the service pictures to go into production is about the Marines. It will be called "To the Shores of Tripoli"—the title being taken from the Marines' song, "From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli"—and it will have John Payne, Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, and Nancy Kelly in featured roles.

The picture has been affected twice by the recent outbreak of hostilities. One unit of this company was in Honolulu filming scenes at the Marine base when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor. Another, shooting at the Marine Base in San Diego, has had to get along without the units of the air force it intended using in the picture as they, at the moment, are busy elsewhere.

* * *

A third happening which threatened to hold up production turned out to be an advantage. The company was located for a while next to an aircraft company. Four-motored bombers taking off all day and part of the night made a background din with which the picture's sound men found it hard to cope. It was finally decided to leave the sound in as atmosphere.

The story of "To the Shores of Tripoli" is the time-worn one about the ex-Marine officer who sends his son to his former top sergeant, still in service, to make a man of the boy.

During wartime it is taken for granted that any story about the services will show the hero and his mates accomplishing anything they undertake. And if the scapegrace doesn't turn out, in this story, to be all and more than his father expected him to be, it won't be the fault of the Fox production department.

* * *

It should perhaps be said, in passing, that Hollywood's share in the war, already attested, is not to be altogether in pictures. The war was not two days old before some 400 technicians, writers, and actors, were in uniform, and more are following daily. Any visitor to the studios these days finds many an empty desk.

But to get back to the Marines and "To the Shores of Tripoli." If the story isn't of the newest, some of the Marine lore uncovered in it may be unfamiliar. Audiences are not likely to be acquainted with the fact that Stephen Decatur, at Tripoli, was saved by a Marine; that Marines—two officers, a sergeant, and six privates—rode camels through the Libyan desert in 1805, at the head of 100 natives, against the Barbary pirates.

Audiences may not know that the term "leatherneck" stems from the fact that Marines wore a black leather stock around their necks at this early period.

Of the total number of Marines with the A. E. F. during the last war, one in every 10 was decorated for bravery. The Marines at Wake Island were not the first to distinguish themselves; they will not be the last. Some of this the Fox picture will try to tell.

'Ball of Fire'

Much of the comedy in Samuel Goldwyn's "Ball of Fire," at the Keith Memorial, depends on the contrast between a group of professors working on an encyclopedia and the assorted characters with whom they are brought in contact by the research in slang conducted by one of the scholars. The pattern has been used before on the screen. Back in the days of silent films, if memory serves, Constance Talmadge acted in a vaguely similar type of story. But now there are more sophisticated touches to the yarn, along with a considerable measure of romance, and some gangster complications.

* * *

The plot, of course, is as artificial as the characters. The action gets under way when the junior member of the professorial group, played by Gary Cooper, discovers from the speech of a garbage collector (Allen Jenkins) that his studies in slang are behind the times. So he goes to a night club to learn new variations in language, makes the acquaintance of a boogie-woogie singer (Barbara Stanwyck), and invites her to visit him and his fellow scholars. She accepts when she learns that the police are looking for her gangster sweetheart and knows that a hideout is necessary for her unless she is to testify against him.

The romantic developments that follow are fairly easy to guess. But before the professor can win her away from the gangster there are underworld machinations to be foiled by the professor and his associates.

The plot wears thin before the film is ended but the entertainment is not so much in the narrative as in the strange and not always understandable bits of slang that have been introduced and some of the gags that have been devised, particularly the scheme by which the gangsters are foiled.

* * *

The acting in general is able. Mr. Cooper is his usual likable self. Miss Stanwyck makes the night club girl pert and pretty. Richard Haydn provides a variation on his English impersonations, as one of the savants, and Oscar Homolka, Henry Travers, and S. J. Sakall are amusing as some of the other professors.

"Obliging Young Lady," the other feature, is a slight comedy of the slapstick variety in which Joan Carroll, RKO's child actress, has a prominent role. The plot does not give her so much opportunity as might have been wished. Among the other players are Edmond O'Brien as a brash journalist, Ruth Warrick as a lawyer's assistant to whom the child is entrusted by a divorce court judge, and Eve Arden as a girl reporter. **E. F. M.**

Walter Guest at Next Boston Symphony Pair

Bruno Walter will be guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts of Jan. 16 and 17, and at the concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the previous Thursday evening. The orchestra will be out of town next week. The program for the three concerts comprises Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra, Op. 6, No. 6, in G minor; Haydn's "Oxford" Symphony, No. 92, and the First Symphony of Gustav Mahler in D major.

To Lecture on Dance

A lecture on "Dance as a Dramatic Medium," tracing the dramatic impulse in dance from its earliest beginnings in primitive religious rituals through subsequent history to its present phase in the contemporary dance—its place in the entertainment world and its function in education—will be given by Miriam Marmein in the Mary Starks Dance Workshop, 334 Newbury Street, on Jan. 11 at 4 p. m. The public is invited.

Custer on the Screen

The photographic possibilities of massed cavalry attacks rather than the opportunity to produce an accurate biographical film about Gen. George Armstrong Custer seem to have inspired "They Died With Their Boots On," which arrived at the Metropolitan Thursday. Wally Klein and Aneas MacKenzie take up Custer's adventures as he is entering West Point, in 1857. At this point, they appear to agree with the facts. Thereafter, they write a scenario which is allowed from time to time to coincide with the broad outlines of Custer's biography.

* * *

Much is made of Custer's derelictions as a cadet. In fact, the film supplies its own evidence to show that it was a certain Maj. Romulus Taipe who saved up his vengeance against Cadet Custer and later attempted to break the officer when Custer brought to Washington charges of corruption in the Indian Affairs Department reflecting on Taipe. Actually, Custer's testimony offended President Grant because it discredited Grant's Secretary of War, William Worth Belknap. Belknap's impeachment, resignation under fire, and suicide do not figure in the picture.

Instead, the film manufactures its own situations under which Custer, temporarily disgraced when his accusations against Government agents are rejected by a Congressional committee, returns to the Dakota Territory, leads his men to the Little Horn and Big Horn junction, and is there massacred with his troops. The warrior's braveness and integrity are contrasted with the villainy of those who exploited the Indians. The famous last stand is a furious and sanguinary affair, done with full photographic detail. It is naturally the high light of the picture.

Supporting Errol Flynn as Custer are a number of capable players. By her own sincerity and persuasiveness, Olivia de Havilland makes an appealing heroine of Elizabeth (Bacon) Custer. Elizabeth's father is presented by Gene Lockhart as a stuffy landlord. Walter Hampden's accomplishments are bestowed upon the part of a suave schemer. Among the historical characters portrayed are General Sheridan (John Litel), Indian Scout California Joe (Charley Grapewin), Sioux Chief Crazy Horse (Anthony Quinn), Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott (Sidney Greenstreet), and President Grant (Joseph Crehan).

* * *

The film notes Custer's prankishness, his alleged fondness for onions, his abstemiousness, his enjoyment of sartorial splendor, his insubordinations which led to victory, and his fairness to the Indians. The direction is by Raoul Walsh.

The companion feature is "The Body Disappears," a mystery comedy about a research experimenter who believes he has restored a corpse to life but discovers that he has merely made a living man invisible. Jeffrey Lynn, Jane Wyman, Edward Everett Horton and Willie Best are in the cast.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Johnny on a Spot," comedy by Charles MacArthur. 8:30. Matinee Thursday, 3, and Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday night.)

Colonial—
"Dansation," starring the celebrated dancers Veloz and Yolanda; Jerry Shelton, accordionist; Harry and John Hynda, piano duo, and Vincent Gomez, Spanish guitarist, 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday night.)

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Mr. and Mrs. Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Portrait of a Lady," starring Ruth Gordon. Presented by Aldrich and Myers. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday night.)

Little Theater

The Playhouse—
"Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 4, 7:30.

Fenway—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2:35, 5:30, 8:10. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:25.

Orpheum—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 1:45, 5:30, 9:15. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:25, 4:15, 8.

Modern—
"You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 3:15, 6:45, 10:15. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Paramount—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:40.

Scollay Square—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Women in Photography," "Army Champions," "West of the Rockies," "Skiing With the Experts," "Champion Archers," "Freddie Slack and His Orchestra," "Hitler's Secret Weapon," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Telepix—
"Hawaii," "Annapolis," "Swedish Skiers," "Women in Photography," "Musical Comedy," "Screen Snapshots," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Texas," William Holden. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 9:40, 12:10 a. m. "Sun Valley," 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 10:35, 2:05 p. m.

Tremont—
"Texas," William Holden. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10.

Uptown—
"Target for Tonight," 3, 5:55, 8:40. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell, Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:30.
Allston: "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. "Twilight on the Trail," with Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Great Guns," with Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 2-11.
Regent: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. 2. Evenings 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Tight Shoes," Broderick Crawford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Swing It Soldier," Ken Murray. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 1:45, 7:45.
Park: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 3:19, 9:39. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:34, 8:09.
Hdye Park: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Outlaws of Cherokee Strip," Tom Tyler. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 2:30, 8:15.

MALDEN—Granada: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:02, 6:11, 9:20. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:50, 4:59, 8:08.
Maplewood: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:30.
Strand: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:25, 8:30. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:15, 7:15, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and O. Bradna. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Pinto Kid. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 3:50, 8:20. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2:30, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "International Squadron," George Brent. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Small Town Deb." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton. 2:05, 6:30, 8:55. "Target for Tonight." 3:35, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Texas," William Holden. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Texas," William Holden. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 8.
Davis Square: "Wide Open Town," William Boyd. "The Great Commandment," John Beal and Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern, Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. "Master Detective," 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris and William Tracy. 2:07, 8:59. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. 3:28, 9:13.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. "Forty Thousand Horsemen." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern. "Riders of the Purple Sage," George Montgomery. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Nothing but the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:43, 8:13. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 2:15, 6:40, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—Tonight, 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
CHERYL CRAWFORD Presents
IMMORTAL George Gershwin's
PORGY and BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Book and Lyrics by Dubose Heyward and Ira Gershwin
Wear again the unforgettable "Summertime," "I Got Plenty of Nuttin'," "It Ain't Necessarily So," and others.
Eves. 55c, $2.75 • Wednesday & Sat. Mats. 55c, $2.20.

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COLONIAL— Tonight at 8:30 LAST 3 TIMES
"The World's Greatest Dancers"—LIFE
Glorious VELOZ and YOLANDA
DANSATION and
THEIR ASSISTING MUSICAL ARTISTS
JERRY SHELTON . . . Accordionist
Duo-Pianists . . . HARRY & JOHN HYNDA
with VICENTE GOMEZ . . . Guitar Virtuoso
EVES. 83c to $2.20
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MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
CHARLES MacARTHUR'S NEW COMEDY
JOHNNY ON A SPOT
with Keenan Wynn—Edith Atwater—Will Greer
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TUESDAY 8:30 P. M. JORDAN HALL
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ALEXANDER THIEDE, Conductor
ROBERT KITAIN, Violin Soloist
Tickets at box office 50c to $1.00
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RUTH GORDON
A new Comedy by
PORTRAIT of a LADY
ALEXANDER KING & CHESTER ERSKIN
EVES.: 55c-$2.75; SAT. MATS. 55c to $2.20

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
in Ball of Fire
CO-FEATURE
Obliging Young Lady
with JOAN CARROLL • EDMOND O'BRIEN

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Madeline Carroll • Stirling Hayden
'Bahama Passage'
Plus:
"The Night of Jan. 16th"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Errol FLYNN • Olivia DeHAVILLAND
"THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON"
Plus:
"The Body Disappears"

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30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Mickey ROONEY • Judy GARLAND
"BABES ON BROADWAY"
Plus: "Miss Polly" with Zasu Pitts

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THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
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Staged by ALFRED LUNT
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The New Comedy Smash
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Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
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Evgs. 8:20. Mats. WED., FRI. & SAT., 2:30
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Grace C. Aubrey
GEORGE and SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
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"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 5-5760
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
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"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
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Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed and Sat. 2:30.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 54-51	108.6	108.6	108.6
1 3s 55-51	110.15	110.15	110.15
1 2½s 54-52	103.23	103.23	103.23
4 2½s 72-67	100.2	100.2	100.2

New York City Bonds

77 3s 80	103¼	103	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106	106	106
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Am & For P6s 2030	59¾	59¾	59¾
8 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107⅜	107½
33 Am T & T 3s '56	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Arm Del 4s '55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
15 AT & SF 4s '95	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 A C Line 4½s '64	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
12 A C Line 5s '45	95	94⅞	95
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	25½	25½	25½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	98	98	98
5 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	59¾	59¾	59¾
12 B & O '95 st A	32¼	32⅛	32⅛
15 B & O '95 st C	35⅝	35½	35⅝
2 B & O 2000 st D	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
10 B & O '96 st F	31¾	31¾	31¾
36 B & O cv '60 st	33	32¾	33
2 B & O PLE&WV 4s '51st	49	49	49
19 B & O SW '50 st	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
9 B & O TC 4s '59	44	44	44
1 Bang & Ar cn 4s '51	48	48	48
9 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	107¾	107¼	107¼
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	104½	104½	104½
16 Boston & Me 4½s '70	35	35	35
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Buf R&P '57 st	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	53	53	53
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	77	77	77
5 Can Pac 4s 1960	63	63	63
10 Cen of Ga 5s '59	3	3	3
17 Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	49⅜	49½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68	68	68
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	14⅛	13¾	14⅛
1 Certain-td 3½s '48	81	81	81
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	69¼	69	69¼
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	121	121	121
5 ChiGtWest 4s '88	62	61½	62
25 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8⅝	8¾
33 CMSP&P ap 5s 2000	13¾	13¼	13¾
12 CM&SP 4½s '89C	38⅛	38¼	38⅛
10 CM&SP 4½s '89E	38½	38½	38½
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	38	37¾	37¾
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1¼	1⅝
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Chi & NW 4s 87	22¼	22¼	22¼
8 CRI&P 4½s 52A	10¾	10¼	10¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1½	1½	1½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	9½	9½	9½
5 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	17	17	17
20 CCC&StL 4½s '77	45¼	44½	45
1 Clev n Term 5½s 72	75½	75½	75½
2 Clev n Term 4½s 77C	59	58½	58½
3 Col Fe1 5s 70	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
1 Col&So 4½s 80	15	15	15
11 Columbia G 5s 52 May	99¾	99¾	99¾
20 Columbia G 5s 1961	99½	99½	99½
5 ComlMack Inc 69ww	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103	103
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	80	80	80
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107½	107½	107
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	52	51½	51½
5 D & R G 4½s 36	10½	10½	10½
12 D & R G 4s 36	10½	10¼	10¼
1 Det Ed 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
113 Erie 4½s 2015	48¾	48¾	48¾
14 Erie 4s 95	86½	86½	86¼
22 Firestone T&R 3s 61	91	88¾	91
7 Francis Sug 6s 56	69½	69	69½
32 Goodrich 4¼s 56	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84½	84	84
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106¼	106	106¼
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95½	95½	95½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93½	93½	93½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75⅞	75	75⅞
4 Hocky V 4½s 99	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	35½	35½	35½
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	36½	36¼	36½
4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	36½	36¼	36½
4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	42¼	42⅛	42¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40	39¾	40
27 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
29 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	41½	40⅞	41½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	37½	37½	37½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
26 Int T&T 4½s 52	36¼	35¾	36
22 Int T&T 5s 55	39¼	38¾	39
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	99½	99½	99½
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78	77½	77½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	58	58	58
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32	32	32
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¼	29	29¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	26¼	25¾	26¼
2 Libby McN L 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89	89	89
12 Manati Sug 4s 57	44	43⅝	44
5 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 MilSparta&NW 4½s 39	18	18	18
10 MSP&SSM 4½s 5s38	9¾	9¾	9¾
11 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25	25	25
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	21	21	21
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	20	20	20
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 59	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21½	21½	21½
36 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	21½	21½	21½
31 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21½	21½	21½
24 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
19 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅞	104½	104½
11 Mor & Essex 5s 55	35¼	35⅛	35¼
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31½	31¼	31¼
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35¾	35⅝	35¾
1 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	72	72	72
3 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	38	38	38
2 NO Tex&M 5s B '54ct	35¾	35¾	35¾
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50	50⅜
35 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45½	50	50
4 NYC cn 4s '98	50½	50	50⅜
2 NYC cv 3¼s '52	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
2 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	73¼	73	73¼
5 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62⅝	62½	62⅝
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
56 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24¼	23½	23½
25 NYNH&H 4½s '67	22	21½	21½
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	19¼	19¼	19¼
9 NYNH&H 4s '56	19⅝	19¼	19¼
5 NYNH&H 4s '57	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 NYNH&H 3½s '54	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	110½	110½	110½
3 Norf & W 4s '96	127	127	127
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60	59½	59⅝
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	49⅜	48⅝	49⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45	45	45
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	72	72
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	40½	40½
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Or-Wash RR&N4s61	105½	105	105
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108	108	108
16 Pac G&El 4s 64	110½	110½	110½
6 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107¾	107½	107½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102½	102	102
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89½	89¼	89¼
2 Pen RR 4½s ⅁4E	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Pen RR 3¾s ⅁0	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	81¾	81¾	81¾
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	68	67¼	67¼
6 Pere Marq 4½s 56	58½	58½	58½
6 Pere Marq 4s 56	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	108	108	108
5 Phil Balt&W 4½s 81D	107½	107½	177½
3 Phila Co 4½s 61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
50 Phₒ Read C&I cv 6s 49	5	5	5
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	24	24	24
50 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102¼	101	101¼
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	79⅞	79½	79½
1 Prov Sec 4½s 57	3	3	3
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Repuplic Steel 4½s 61	103½	103¼	103¼
2 Richfield Oil 4s 52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	4¼	4¼	4¼
32 St L S F 5s 50 B	11¾	11¼	11⅜
23 St L S F 4½s 78	11¾	11½	11¾
57 St L S F 4s 50 A	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
1 St L SW 5s 52	31	31	31
12 St L SW 1st 4s 89	78	78	78
12 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5¾	5⅝	5¾
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Simmons cv 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 So Col Pow 5s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 Sou Pac 4½s '68	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
47 Sou Pac 4½s '81	48¼	48	48⅛
33 So Pac 4½s '69	48⅛	48	48¼
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
22 So Pac clt 4s '49	50½	50½	50½

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 So Pac 3¾s '46	80⅝	80½	80½
32 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50⅜	50	50
2 South Ry 6½s '56	83	83	83
16 South Ry cn 5s '94	88½	88¼	88¼
10 South Ry gen 4s '56	61	60⅝	60¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Texark&FtSm 5½s '50	86¼	86½	86⅛
3 Tex Corp 3s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Third Ave aj 5s '60	13⅜	13½	13⅜
5 Third Ave 4s '60	51	51	51
2 Toronto H&Bf 4s '46	100	100	100
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	70	70	70
12 Unit Drug 5s '53	94½	93¾	94
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Wabash 5½s '75 asd	23½	23½	23½
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	78	78	78
15 Wabash 5s 80	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
75 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	95	95
16 Warren Bros 6s 41	81½	81	81½
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	40½	40½	40½
8 Westh Lt 3½s 67	107⅜	107¼	107¼
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Westn Md 4s 52	88¼	88¼	88½
10 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	20¾	20⅜	20⅜
1 Western Un 5s 51	83½	83½	83½
2 Western Un 4½s 50	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 WesthouseE 2½s 51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	9	9	9
3 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99½	99⅜	99⅜

Foreign Bonds

3 Argentine 4½s 48	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Australia 5s 55	52½	52½	52½
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
31 Buen A 4¾s 77	59	58½	58⅞
3 Buen A 4¾s '75	61	61	61
2 Canada 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
2 Canada 3s '67	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
3 Canada 2½s '45	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 Chile 7s '42 asd	13	13	13
5 Chile 6s '63 asd	13	13	13
3 Colomb 3s '70	29½	29½	29½
19 Cuba 4½s '77	75	75	75
1 Panama 5½s 94 A st	58	58	58
2 Penambuco 7s 47	8½	8½	8½
3 Poland 4½s 68 asd	6	5¾	5¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	9¾	9¾	9¾
14 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8¾	8¼	8¼
15 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 2,285,000; previous day, 8,516,100; week ago, 8,382,300; year ago, 6,657,500; two years ago, 7,445,625; Jan. 1 to date, 2,285,000; year ago, 13,123,500; two years ago, 27,121,275.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat—				
Chicago	1.28⅛	1.27⅛	1.28	1.26⅞
Minneapolis	1.23¼	1.22⅜	1.23⅛	1.22
Kansas City	1.22⅜	1.21⅛	1.22⅛	1.21
Winnipeg	.78	.77⅜	.77⅜	.77⅜
July Wheat—				
Chicago	1.29⅛	1.28⅛	1.29⅛	1.27⅝
Minneapolis	1.24¾	1.24⅛	1.24⅝	1.23½
Kansas City	1.22¾	1.22⅛	1.22⅝	1.21½
Winnipeg	.79⅛	.78⅝	.79⅛	.78⅝
September Wheat—				
Chicago	1.30⅝	1.29⅜	1.30⅝	1.28¾
May Corn—				
Chicago	.85⅜	.84⅜	.85¼	.83⅞
Kansas City	.80⅛	.79½	.80⅛	.79
July Corn—				
Chicago	.87¼	.86½	.87	.85⅝
Kansa sCity	.81¾	.81½	.81¾	.80½
May Oats—				
Chicago	.57⅛	.56¼	.57⅛	.55⅞
Minneapolis	.55½	.52⅝	.53⅜	.52¼
Winnipeg	.48½	.47⅞	.48⅜	.47¼
Rye, Chicago—				
May	.76⅝	.73⅜	.76⅝	.72¾
July	.79	.75¾	.79	.75¼
Sept.	.....	.....	.79⅝	.77¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan.	10.10	10.50	10.00	10.50	9.95
March	11.85	12.02	11.72	11.97	11.32
May	12.05	12.22	11.90	12.17	11.52
July	2.17	12.45	12.71	12.42	11.72

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
.....					
May	1.83	1.83⅜	1.81⅛	1.93¼	1.79⅛
July	1.83½	1.84¾	1.82½	1.84⅜	1.80⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.....	.....	.....	95.8b	95.8
May	.....	.....	.....	95.5b	95.8
July	.....	.....	.....	95.3b	95.8

Tops

March	126.7b	127.8a	..	..	127.1
May	126.7b	127.5a	..	..	126.9
July	126.5b	127.5a	..	..	126.4

bBid. aAsked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	17.40	17.75	17.36	17.70	17.28
May	17.50	17.88	17.49	17.85	17.42
July	17.59	17.96	17.59	17.92	17.49
October	17.60	17.98	17.60	17.92	17.49
December	17.65	17.98	17.65	17.90	17.53

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.....	.....	.....	15.00b	15.00
June	.....	.....	.....	15.00b	15.00

b-Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.55	8.63	8.55	8.63	8.54
May	8.60	8.64	8.60	8.65b	8.54

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.24	6.25	6.24	6.30b	6.22

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	32.65	33.25	32.65	33.25	32.65
*February	33.40	33.75	33.35	33.70	33.15
*March	33.50	33.95	33.50	33.90	33.40

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†January	31.55	31.75	31.55	31.70	31.20
†October	32.25	32.50	32.25	32.50	.....

*S.s. †R.s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	2.55	2.63	2.55	2.61	2.52
March	3.11	3.20	3.11	3.20	3.10

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Jan. 2

Europe†

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1466
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748

South America

Arg'tina—peso‡	.2350	.2350	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5300	.5300	.6583

Far East

India—rupee	.3036	.3036	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.8600	.8538	1.6931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	⁵

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Norwegian, Dutch, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal

New York Bank's Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The First National Bank of New York reported net income for the year ended Dec. 31 was $10,057,764, equal to $100.58 a share, compared with $10,240,647 or $102.40 a share in 1940. Indicated fourth quarter earnings were $30 a share against $32.93 in the like period of 1940.

Price of U. S.-Owned Corn Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Department raised its selling price for Government-owned corn from 81 to 82 cents a bushel, for No. 2 yellow corn, Chicago basis. Corresponding increases were made for other grades

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	9¾
American Hardware Co	19	21
American Manufacturing	19	23
American Manufacturing 5 pf	79¾	83
American Wringer Co	3½	5
†Amoskeag Company	19	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	72½	..
Appleton Company	27½	30½
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	111
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3½
*Arlington Mills	38	41
Arnold Print Works	7¼	8¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21½	23½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13½	15½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¼	22¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7	8
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	54½	59½
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	12	13¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¼	30¼
Botany Worsted Mills pf	3½	4
Brinks Inc	71	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	3	4
Central Railway Signal A	40	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	25½	28½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13¼	14¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¼	28¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27½
Draper Corporation	66½	70½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14	16
Eastern Corporation	4	5¼
Eastern Corporation pf	17	19
Exolon Co	9	11
Family Loan Society Inc	12	14
Family Loan Society pf A	21	23½
Franklin Process	28	31
Fruit of the Loom	8	9½
General Fire Extinguisher	12¾	14¾
General Machinery	26⅜	29⅜
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10½	11⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	12½	16
Graton & Knight Co	7½	8½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	69	74
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	24¼	27¼
Great Northern Paper Co	32	35
Greenfield Tap & Die	51	56
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	18
Harrington & Richardson	3	3⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	4½	6½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	12
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17½	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	21½	23½
Hooker Electro Chem	21⅞	23⅞
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	45¾	47¾
International Machine Tool	9⅜	10½
Keith Georges E. Co	9	10½
Kendall Company	6⅞	7⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅞	17⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	20¾	23¾
Lawrence Portland Cement	11½	13½
Lincoln Stores Inc	21	23
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	89	94
Marathon Paper Mills	27½	29½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	46½	49½
Merck & Co	31	33½
Merrimack Manufacturing	91	..
Millers Falls Company	7	9
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4⅝	5⅝
Nashawena Mills	11	13
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	..	60
Nashua Manufacturing Co	13¼	15
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	44	46½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14½	16
National Chemical & Mfg	6⅜	7⅝
National Shirt Shops	5	6½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40	43
Newmarket Manfac Co u	34½	37½
Nicholson File Company	35	38
Nonqitt Mills	24	27
Ohio Finance	10½	12½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	32¼	35¼
Parker Appliance	13¾	15¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	101	105
Quincy Mkt Shoe Store & W	15½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	57½	..
Quissett Mill	36	40
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	16	18
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	36	40
Sagamore Mfg Co	36	40
Sanford Mills	21	24
Submarine Signal Co	21	24
Tampaxine Inc	2¼	2⅞
Triumph Explosives Inc	3¼	4
Union Premier Food Stores pf	39	42
United Elastic Corp	3⅜	7⅜
US Envelope Company	32½	35½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	102½	107½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	33¾	36¾
WJR Radio Stasion Detroit	22	25
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21½	26½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	84	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	12	14
Warner & Swasey Co	17¼	19¼
West Point Manufacturing	33¾	36¼

*Ex-dividend.

†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105½	107½
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	102	104½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	100	103
Idaho Power	3¾	1967	108½	110½
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¾	105¾
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108½	110½
N Y State El & G	3¾	1965	111	..
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	104	105½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	105	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105½	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947

Commerce and Finance

Economic Scene in U. S. Undergoing Swift Transformation

Business and Industry

$100,000,000 Appropriation For Synthetic Rubber Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The United States Government was urged to appropriate $100,000,000 at once for development of a big-scale synthetic rubber industry, as local defense councils throughout the states hastened to set up county administrations to dole out the Nation's automobile tire ration for January, which dealers estimated was not more than 7 per cent of the normal demand.

Dr. Harry N. Holmes, new president of the American Chemical Society, urged the rapid creation of a synthetic rubber industry in a New Year's message to the society.

While Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York was urging defense councils to speed appointment of county tire administrators because "no tires can be rationed in your county until the administrator has been named and sworn in," tire industry officials were expressing doubt that the automobile and truck quotas fixed for the State would be sufficient to provide for eligible vehicles. Distributors said some large retailers had inventories exceeding the State's whole monthly quota.

New York State's January quota of tires for passenger cars, motorcycles and light trucks was set by the Office of Price Administration in Washington at 7,426. New tubes allowed totalled 6,216. The quota for motor buses and trucks was 17,527 tires and 14,653 tubes.

Local officials admitted there would be some snarls in the rationing, which starts Monday, until experience was gained to aid interpretation of quotas. The OPA furnished rationing boards with a series of questions and answers which revealed that seconds of new tires or tubes are considered as "new," that bicycle tires are not within the scope of rationing regulations, that tires in possession of a seller on which full payment has been made nevertheless come under the rationing quota, and that local boards have no discretion in extending the list of eligible classes.

A. & P. Will Fight Retail Price Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The full weight of the nation's biggest retail food distributing concern, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., has been pledged to the support of government agencies in preventing any unwarranted rise in food prices. The president of the A. & P., John A. Hartford, makes this promise to the "national government and the people of the United States" in an advertisement published in more than 3,000 newspapers.

"No one in the food industry can control the wholesale price of food," Mr. Hartford said. "Only the government of the United States has power to do this, and for the protection of our people this power in the government is now a necessary power.

The six point pledge by which the company will be guided in fulfilling its public responsibility declared that:

"We will co-operate unhesitatingly in every effort of autnorized government agencies to prevent unwarranted rises in prices of foods.

"We will continue our efforts to reduce the spread between prices paid the grower and prices charged the consumer.

"To this end we will continue to do everything in our power to assist the farmers and growers in the orderly marketing of their products at the fairest possible prices to them.

"We will make every effort to hold our inventories at the lowest point consistent with good service to our customers because hoarding, whether by wholesalers, retailers, or consumers, will cause higher prices.

"We will endeavor to continue to pay our employees the highest wages and to give them the best working conditions in the grocery business generally.

"We will make every effort to continue to sell food at retail at the lowest gross margin of profit in the history of the retail grocery business."

1941 Most Revolutionary Year In American Economic History

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The year 1941 was probably the most revolutionary in peace-time American economic history.

If the major changes and spectacular developments of 1941 are partly forgotten in later years it will only be because they have been overlaid with even greater and swifter transformations in the economic habits and outlook of the United States.

The year began with the country in the honeymoon of "defense prosperity." It ended with the nation at war, facing a drastic curtailment of its living standards and rapidly increasing shortages of civilian goods.

During the year a "defense program" which in retrospect came to look half-hearted, changed to a "war effort" which in prospect looks drastic.

The year brought an all but complete reversal in economic practice from an effort to curb surpluses to an effort to cope with shortages; and a total abandonment of all peace-time economic principles of budget-balancing and free enterprise "for the duration."

All-Out War Effort

The year began with large segments of the nation still clinging to the hope that both guns and butter could continue to be provided and that no major change need be made in the fundamental economic rules of production. It ended with all but universal willingness to sacrifice both the living standards and the economic principles of peace-time for the one purpose of an all-out war effort.

At the beginning of the year the President's budget called for an arms outlay in the "far" fiscal year (to end next June) of a shade under $11,000,000,000. At the beginning of 1942 the President is expected in the corresponding "far" year (ending in June, 1943) to put no top on the arms outlay at all, with the probability growing that the actual figure will run well over $40,000,000,000.

In January, 1941, national defense outlays totaled $572,000,000, or about 8 per cent of national income. For December, 1941, they are expected to reach nearly $2,000,000,000 or about 25 per cent of national income.

At the beginning of 1941 the nation was still fearful of the post-war consequences of giving up its usual peace-time caution. Many industries feared to expand capacity lest they be left "over-built" after the war; labor was only grudgingly giving up its restrictions on output, apprenticeship, etc., lest it suffer a similar post-war fate; and the nation as a whole was still counting carefully the budget cost of the arms program. All these considerations had gone overboard by the end of the year.

At the beginning of 1941 it was cautiously calculated that the United States might perhaps have to spend as much as $30,000,000,000 on "defense" before the war was over. At the end of 1941 the figure had been lifted in theory to $150,000,000,000, but all such dollar totals had come to be regarded as meaningless, since the total war effort was understood to be limited only on the one hand by the productive capacity of the country and on the other hand by the willingness of the civilian population to deny itself—via rationing—defense bond purchases, and taxes—all but the essentials of living so that materials and men could be diverted into the war.

National Income Soars

During 1941 the national income rose from a rate of around $80,000,000,000 to a rate of nearly $100,000,000,000. The production index of the Federal Reserve Board rose from 140 to over 170.

But whereas during 1940 the defense program had produced an increase in production and national income far in excess of the program's own requirements, during 1941 the defense program ate up all the increase in national income, so that the goods and services available for civilians leveled off and by the end of 1941 had started downward.

Thus at the beginning of 1941 defense outlays at the rate of around $7,000,000,000 a year, subtracted from a national income around $80,000,000,000 left about $73,000,000,000 for civilians. But at the end of the yar defense outlays at the rate of around $25,000,000,000 left only about the same amount out of the $100,000,000,000 rate of the national income—and the rate of $75,000,000,000-odd left to civilians in December had a smaller purchasing power than the same rate in January due to the approximately 10 per cent increase in living costs during the year.

Scarcities began to show up early in 1941, beginning with aluminum, magnesium, neoprene rubber and machine tools. They brought the first of the economic policies which have now become characteristic of the American war economy: (1) the cutting off of production from civilians; (2) official priorities; (3) price control; and (4) pressure for more capacity.

Civilians did not at first feel the effects very sharply. In aluminum goods, for instance, a considerable stock was on hand when further civilian production was stopped—in the hands of manufacturers, jobbers, retailers, and consumers. Silk imports came to en end in August but silk hosiery makers managed to supply the demand fairly well for another six months.

Price Control Gains

The priorities system, though repeatedly tightened, gradually proved insufficient to the emergency. Only in the summer were manufacturers compelled to accept war orders and to honor them ahead of orders for civilian goods whether they wanted to or not. Later in the year the issuance of various kinds of priority certificates became subject to a sort of inflation, so that in many lines only the highest priorities had any value. There was considerable unavoidable change at times in the defense program as to which—aircraft, tanks, naval ships, anti-tank guns, etc., was entitled to the highest priorities.

A groundswell of public worry over rising prices brought the question before Congress in the summer. But Congressional discussion promptly revealed such strong pressure for the exemption of wages and farm prices that, particularly because of the success of labor in pushing wages up and the farm bloc in pushing up crop-loan values in the Spring, the bill was jestingly called by some Washington authorities the "price inflation" bill. It focussed such public attention on the forces favoring higher, rather than lower, prices, that it provoked in August one of the most spectacular consumer runs on retailer outlets in American economic history, and was followed by sharp further appreciation in farm prices at primary markets which were slowly translated into higher grocery prices to the consumer during the autumn.

Meantime, however, the forces of price control gradually were gathering strength. The Office of Price Administration began in the late spring using informal and extra-legal pressure to put ceilings on various prices not always very skillfully, and "Big Business" and many trades, for reasons either of patriotism or political vulnerability, co-operated in holding down prices regardless of demand. The price-control bill meandered a desultory way through the autumn through the House to the Senate, where it is still under consideration. The odds in favor of price control were greatly strengthened by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the rapid shift of the American public to a war psychology, and at the end of the year price control problems were being further simplified by the sudden and quickly accepted appearance of widespread civilian rationing plans.

Labor organizations surged forward during most of the year with large gains both in wages and in membership. The goal of the Wagner Act, collective bargaining, having been almost universally achieved, labor leaders moved ahead toward the goal of the closed shop, with tacit Administration support, and gained it in, among others.

In January, 1941, the U. S. Treasury budget estimate for the now current fiscal year (to end next June 30) called for outlays of about $17,500,000,000 — itself an enormous jump beyond any previous peace-time budget — and income about half that.

Aiming at a tax-revenue coverage of about two-thirds, the Treasury proposed to Congress in the Spring that it raise another $3,500,000,000 to bring revenues to around $12,000,000,000, and after long debate the Revnue Act of 1941, passed in the autumn, followed rather closely the Treasury proposals.

Meantime, however, the defense program grew faster than the revenue proposals, and recent official estimates that the current year will see outgo of around $25,000,000,000 and revenue of about half that—even with the 1941 tax increases—have also been made obsolete by the Japanese attack. So also obsolete now is the recent estimate for 1942-1943 of an outgo of about $40,000,000,000 and revenues of about half that amount.

Carloadings Expected To Increase Sharply

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Association of American Railroads estimated that freight carloadings in the first quarter of the new year would increase 8.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1941.

A compilation from reports of the 13 shippers' advisory boards estimated that loadings of 28 principal commodities would total 6,054,328 in the first quarter of 1942.

Half of Army, Navy Awards Are Given To 15 Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM said today that more than half of the $15,274,400,000 in contracts for ships, planes, tanks, guns and other equipment, awarded by the Army and Navy between June, 1940 and September, 1941, went to 15 companies.

A survey by the agency's bureau and statistics showed that 100 companies received more than 82 per cent of the contracts and 2,922 smaller firms were awarded the remainder.

A similar survey by OPM last July showed 56 corporations at that time held almost three fourths of the total dollar volume of Army-Navy contracts.

Three companies alone, the latest figures disclosed, have received as much business—more than $2,600,000,000—as all of the 2,922 small firms together.

The three received contracts which ranged from $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 a piece; the contracts given the smaller companies ranged from $50,000 up to $17,700,000.

None of the companies were named.

Automotive Council For War Production

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association announced the creation of an automotive council for war production, "to bring to bear on the war objective the entire managerial and technical abilities of all the firms comprising the automotive industry."

United States Sugar Needs Seen Amply Provided For

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced 1942 sugar marketing and import quotas totaling 8,032,074 short tons, raw value, for various producing areas entitled to share in the United States market under the 1937 Sugar Control Act.

The department said that because of war-borne shipping difficulties, the quotas were expected to supply only 6,666,890 short tons. This latter quantity, when added to carry-over supplies from 1941 marketings, is expected to be ample to meet the country's 1942 needs.

The Department said that it does not anticipate at present that the Philippine Islands will fill much, if any, of their 1942 quota, nor that Hawaii will meet its entire quota.

Announcement of the quotas followed negotiation of a transaction under which the United States Government purchased the bulk of the 1942 Cuban sugar cane crop. From this crop will be taken the Cuban quotas and supplies for Great Britain and possibly Russia.

The final 1941 quotas totalled 9,139,944 tons. However, deliveries under these quotas were estimated at about 7,900,000 tons. Some areas, notably the Philippines and Hawaii, did not fully fill their quotas.

Officials said the actual deliveries in 1941 were upwards of 1,000,000 tons more than the amount consumed. This quantity is now in the hands of consumers and distributors.

The final 1941 and initial 1942 quotas, respectively, included:

Continental beet area, 2,230,037, and 1,862,811 tons; mainland cane, 445,000 and 504,995; Hawaii, 993,522 and 1,127,420; Puerto Rico, 1,148,160 and 959,088; Virgin Islands, 12,829 and 10,716; Philippine Islands, 2,750,461 and 1,237,764; Cuba, 2,887,429 and 2,297,533; and foreign countries other than Cuba, 440,304 and 31,747.

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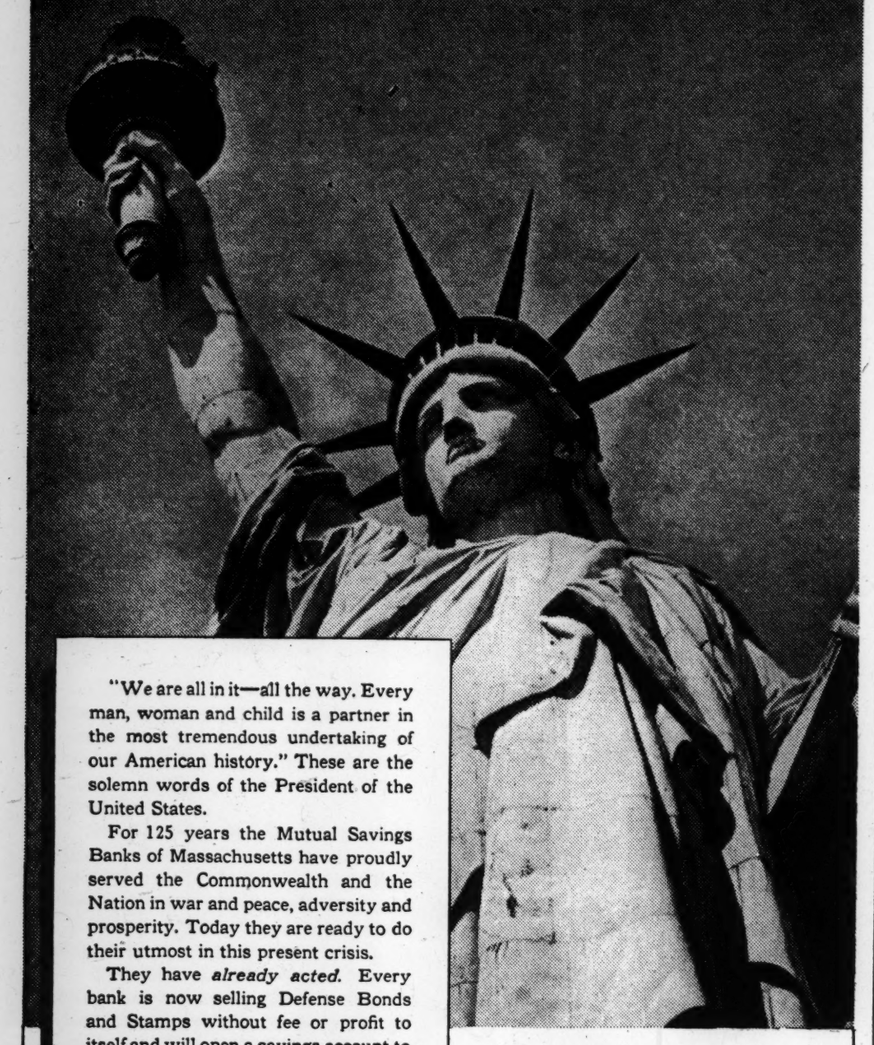

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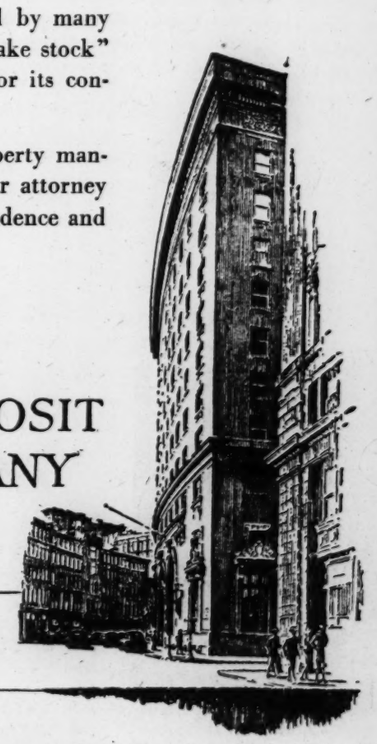

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Commerce and Finance

Outlook for Non-Defense Concerns in 1942 Viewed as Clouded

Business and Industry

Non-Agricultural Employment In U. S. Continues Uptrend

WASHINGTON (AP)—Civil non-agricultural employment totaled 40,693,000 during November, Secretary of Labor Perkins announced today. The figure exceeded November, 1940, by 3,165,000 and November, 1929, by 4,114,000.

The Secretary reported that a decline of 83,000 occurred between mid-October and mid-November due primarily to seasonal recessions in the manufacturing, transportation and finance and service fields.

"Employment continued to advance sharply in the shipbuilding and aircraft industries," she declared. "Moderate increases were reported in a number of other industries."

Pay rolls were said to be 42.2 per cent higher in November, 1941, than in the same month a year ago. This sizable increase, the Secretary said, reflected the expansion of working hours, overtime payments and wage rate increases.

Retail Tire Prices Frozen as of Nov. 25

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has frozen retail prices of new tires and tubes at levels of the standard list prices issued by the manufacturers Nov. 25.

Acting to prevent profiteering under the tire rationing plan, which goes into operation next Monday, the Office of Price Administration moved into the retail field for the first time by issuing a formal price ceiling on tires, effective the same day.

Wholesale tire prices, now stabilized under informal agreements with manufacturers, may be fixed under another ceiling if circumstances require.

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Cotton Trade Adjusted To War Economy

NEW YORK (AP)—The President of the New York Cotton Exchange, pleased by the stability of the nation's cotton markets during this momentous month of war, said today the trade had been adjusted largely to a wartime economy.

The exchange executive, Robert J. Murray, said United States cotton mills under the defense program had already raised their consumption rate of the staple 66 per cent above the average peacetime level and would have to raise it still higher to meet war requirements.

He said it appeared likely domestic cotton growing would be held down to the sharply curtailed level of recent years, but warned it would be "unwise" to reduce the acreage further even though the country has large stocks.

"Whatever opinions may have been held as to the wisdom of price-supporting government loans on cotton and of huge government holdings of the staple in peacetime," Mr. Murray said, "it was commonly agreed that these government operations were advantageous in the transition of the trade to a war basis.

In his assertion that present cotton acreage should not be reduced, Mr. Murray said:

"It appears probable that domestic consumption plus the prospective small exports will total more than production is likely to aggregate on the present acreage. Whenever this is the situation this country will have to draw on its reserve stocks.

"It should be borne in mind that with the domestic mills consuming cotton at an extremely high rate, they have to have for the best operating results very large working stocks of the staple."

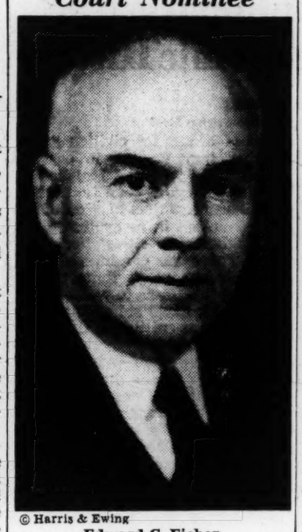
Crude Oil Output Declines in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily Crude oil production in the United States decreased 228,385 barrels to 4,081,490 for the week ended Dec. 27, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was off 24,375 to 627,750; Texas, 222,650 to 1,483,350; East Texas, 71,600 to 369,100; the Rocky Mountain States, 1,410 to 111,620, and Michigan, 170 to 52,450.

Oklahoma production increased 6,500 to 419,650; Kansas 5,050 to 256,650; Illinois, 3,880 to 387,425, and Eastern Fields, 550 to 111,800.

Court Nominee



© Harris & Ewing
Edward C. Eicher

Eicher Nominated To Justiceship; SEC Post Is Open

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward C. Eicher, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was nominated for the chief justiceship of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, creating the 10th vacancy on the commission since it was established seven years ago.

Speculation on a successor hinged on whether President Roosevelt would follow the relatively recent policy of promoting from within the SEC. Informed opinion was that if that policy was continued, the commissionership would go to Robert H. O'Brien, director of the public utility division, and that Commissioner Ganson Purcell would be elected chairman.

Mr. Eicher served three terms as congressman from Iowa. He was appointed to the SEC in December, 1938, and became chairman last April after Jerome N. Frank was appointed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

Mr. O'Brien is a native of Butte, Mont., and a graduate of the University of Chicago law school.

Mr. Purcell was advanced to the commission last June after serving as director of the trading and exchange division for nearly four years. He is a native of San Gabriel, Calif.

Babson Says State Capitalism Nears; Bearish on Railroads

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—As long as World War II lasts, the total U. S. production will continue to increase. I estimate an increase in national income of $9,000,000,000 for 1942, thus bringing it up to $95,000,000,000 compared with $76,000,000,000 in 1940 and $86,000,000,000 in 1941. In forecasting this national income for 1942 I am taking into account probable increases in prices and wages. These figures do not mean that more goods will be produced; in fact, 1942 will show a decline in the real wealth of America.

Unfortunately, the increase in the industrial production will be in the defense industries. Nineteen-forty-two will show considerable decline in the non-defense industries. A great many non-defense concerns will suffer if the war continues through 1942. We may need 50 per cent of the wage workers of the country on defense works before Hitler is eliminated. This seems very high to me as Great Britain now has less than 30 per cent engaged in defense industries.

Uprisings May Come

The only hope of bringing World War II to an end during 1942 is an uprising of the Germans. Japanese, and Italians, or of the people of the conquered nations. To have the people of any of these countries quit and go on a "sit-down strike" would bring the war to an end. I can visualize this taking place some time after 1942; but I cannot visualize it as coming about in 1942.

Prices of farm lands should strengthen during 1942. Farmers will be more prosperous. Many will be so foolish as to again get land poor as they did following World War I. There also will be some purchasing of small farms as inflation hedges. It looks, however, as if—other than in defense areas—"small home" industry has about reached its peak and will begin to slump off in 1942.

Readers who have real estate which they would like to sell should make a strong effort to sell it during 1942—at least sell enough to get out of debt.

Merchants in the defense areas should have a good year. I am not so hopeful for those outside defense areas. Certainly, the number of sales will be smaller, although the total gross may hold up.

I advise merchants to keep down expenses; avoid wage increases; and get out of debt. Keep well stocked on standard goods, but avoid style goods which are hard to carry over. Inflation is with us and is gradually increasing prices at the rate of from 10 to 15 per cent a year.

Residential Building to Decline

I believe that rising costs, scarcity of certain materials and the provoking way in which labor has acted is hurting residential building. Surely it will show no increase in 1942 over 1941; while I should not be surprised if it fell back to 1940 figures—possibly to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent.

Public works and highway construction will be less in 1942 than in 1941. The building of industrial plants will continue in good volume during the first six months. General export trade, except for war purposes, will also fall off.

The utility industry is basically sound. With a few exceptions when high-finance crept in, the utilities have been conservatively and efficiently managed. They have been foremost in reducing the cost and improving the quality of their service. Yet for some unknown reasons the utilities have been persecuted, taxed, sandbagged, and strangled as never has any legitimate industry before.

When a financial history of the 20th century is written this unjust and unnecessary abuse—climaxed with the SEC "death clause"—will be its big black spot. What of their future? They will continue to grow and improve their service. All the bonds and stocks of the operating companies should be good investments.

The bonds and preferred stocks of the holding companies should sell during 1942 for more than present prices. What about the common stocks of the holding companies? Well, those not preceded by bonds and/or preferreds should be okay. In liquidation they should get more than they are now selling for.

What About the Railroads?

Nineteen-forty-one has been the best year that the railroads have had since 1928. The total gross for 1941 will be about $5,300,000,000 compared with $4,300,000,000 in 1940; while the net for 1941 will be about $925,000,000, compared with $682,000,000 in 1940. The coming year 1942 will show higher figures both for gross and net earnings; but if so, 1942 may be a good time to get out of railroad securities. Yes, get out and stay out.

After World War II the railroads are sure to get an awful licking from shipping, airplanes, pipe lines, auto trucks, motor coaches, and private cars of all kinds. Besides, the recent railroad wage award is very unfair to the railroads. The ICC and the Brotherhoods are killing the railroad industry. The sooner the government buys the railroads, the better off investors will be.

Money rates will stiffen during 1942; perhaps not appreciably, but some. Certainly any change that does take place will be on the upside. The U. S. government cannot spend about $30 billions a year ($575,000 per second) "mostly for fire crackers" without an ultimate strengthening of money rates even though one-half of the sum is raised by taxation. This ultimately means higher yields for Governments and corporation bonds.

The official government cost-of-living figures, which will be published during 1942, will show a small increase each month. As a practical matted a family can switch its purchases from sirloin steak to top-of-the-round without any increase in the cost-of-living. The same family can cut down on desserts and save money on both food and dental bills Hence, there need be no increase in the cost-of-living for well-managed families during 1942.

Wages Peak Seen

Some engaged in the defense industries may get wage increases during 1942; but not more than enough to offset the rise in the government's cost-of-living indices. Certain concerns engaged in the non-defense industries will be obliged to pay key people a little more to hold them. The great majority of workers in the non-defense industries will get no increases in 1942, while some will get their wages reduced.

The year 1941 saw the peak of strikes and wage increases. The Canadian labor policy may be adopted by our Congress. The law of supply and demand is still working.

When Congress declared war, it performed its most important single act until peace comes. From here out it will become of necessity somewhat of a rubber stamp. War emergency powers of the President will require but little action on the part of Congress.

If price control legislation is enacted in 1942, it will not be very successful. Price control, without rationing, is usually a failure. Of course, the entire setup appears cocked-eyed to me. For instance, the purpose of price control is to prevent inflation and to discourage the purchase of non-essentials. But, does keeping prices down discourage purchasing? No! The way to discourage purchasing is to let prices rise.

But, you ask: How about the prices of essentials such as food? Well, strange to say, the prices of farm products are not being controlled! Even wages are omitted "because we cannot force people to work" and yet wages are the most important factor in setting prices. The answer is in having price control apply to a few essentials and then ration these essentials.

Social Security Legislation

There will be a new tax bill in 1942. It will somewhat increase corporation and personal income taxes, but not seriously.

Social Security taxes on wages will be another easy way to get funds. They are really a sales tax of the most vicious kind; but the name and promises which go with them make them very difficult for Congressmen to oppose. Of course, one fair way to collect more money would be for Congress to put an excess profits tax on wages identical with the present excess tax on profits.

Rents will not decline during 1942; but whether to make long or short leases is debatable. Those owning large, old style houses should sell them during 1942 for any price they can get. I say this because of the action of carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, and painters who are fast killing the geese which lay their golden eggs.

There will be fewer strikes in 1942. The strike business has its "ups and downs" like the stock market. Labor leaders, like Wall Street bankers, strike while the iron is hot; they speed up while the going is good. With both labor leaders and bankers, their jobs are purely a business. The "business" of the average labor leader will not be so good in 1942 as in 1941. Congress should insist on a secret ballot by workers before a strike can be called.

Farm Prices Will Be Better

I estimate that if farm prices are not controlled, the farmers in 1942 may receive an increase of 20 per cent over 1941. This could increase the national income 10 per cent and raise farm consumer purchasing power to nearly double what it was a few years previous. Cash farm income in 1942 should reach about $13,000,000,000—the highest since 1920. This figure compares with $11,000,000,000 for 1941, and $9,000,000,000 for 1940.

Readers who are squawking about increased prices should remember this fact: Considering 1929 wages and living costs at 100, the wage index has gone up to 106 while the retail cost of food has dropped to 80. To put it another way, all wage workers are at least 20 per cent better off today than in 1929. What possible excuse is there for more strikes or even wage increases?

Wholesale prices will average during 1942 about 10 per cent over the "1941 average." But do not get excited! These prices are now about 10 per cent below the 1926 level which the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics considers "normal."

Stocks to Go Up?

The stock market was a "selective market" during 1941 and will probably continue to be such during 1942. . . . As declining stock prices came in 1941 accompanying advancing business activity, it is logical that advancing stock prices should come in 1942 accompanying declining business activity. Certainly stock prices will recover sharply from present quotations even if not topping 1941 highs.

During the calendar year 1941 our government spent about $16,000,000,000 with revenue of over one-half this sum. Bankers recently estimated that on December 31, 1942, the Government debt will be about $65,000,000,000 compared with only $20,000,000,000 in 1922 and less than $2,000,000,000 in 1917. As a result, we are slowly approaching state capitalism. I am bearish on long-term Government bonds.

Aircraft Official

H. Mansfield Horner

General Manager of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corporation, elected a Vice-President of the corporation.

Henderson Revises Fats, Oils Ceilings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson, using October 1 market levels as a standard, yesterday revised price ceilings on some 1,800 fats and oils, including such items as lard, cottonseed oil, soybean oil and linseed oil.

Effect of the change is to raise the general price level on fats and oils by a minimum of 11 per cent.

On December 13, OPA issued a temporary ceiling fixing prices at levels prevailing November 26. Subsequently, Mr. Henderson announced the maximums set affecting domestic farm products would be re-examined since Congress had indicated its intention to require that no agricultural commodity ceiling could be fixed below October 1 market prices. Yesterday's revision was in line with this announcement.

Except for butter, "essential" oils, and mineral oils, the new ceiling covers all raw, crude and refined fats and oils and their by-products and derivatives, as well as greases. Specifically excluded are sales of fats and oils—except olive oils, through wholesale and retail channels; sales directly to the baking, restaurant, hotel and other cooking trades; and sales of lard designed for human consumption without further processing.

With respect to sales of actual fats and oils, the October 1 prices are taken as the maximums. Soybean oil and linseed oil, which were selling at levels below their normal price relationship to cottonseed oils on October 1, are allowed a three-fourths of a cent a pound markup over the October 1 price. To make similar provisions for other fats and oils which also were selling below the normal relationship on October 1, the ceiling provides that the maximum price in no case shall be less than 111 per cent of the November 26 price.

Lee Rubber Net Nearly Doubled

NEW YORK (AP)—Lee Rubber & Tire Corp. reported consolidated net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $1,482,954, equal to $6.14 a share on 241,509 shares outstanding. This compared with $981,887, or $3.66 on 268,343 shares in the preceding fiscal year. Plants are in Conshohocken, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio.

What's Ahead for STOCKS in 1942?

Will stocks prove better than cash?
Which war stocks look best?
What outlook for Rails, Utilities?

ANSWERS to sixteen vital questions on business and finance—a valuable guide to investment in the New Year—are contained in the Annual UNITED OPINION Forecast for 1942. Gives also—

5 Stocks to Buy Now

[Forecast includes 5 over-depressed dividend-paying stocks averaging $16 a share and yielding about 10%, also 10 War stocks and 10 low-priced rail bonds.]

Get the Facts — free!

That you may test the accuracy of UNITED OPINION advices for yourself, we will send you the Annual Forecast with list of 5 Outstanding Issues for 1942, free to new inquirers only.

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

BOSTON EDISON ON THE ALERT

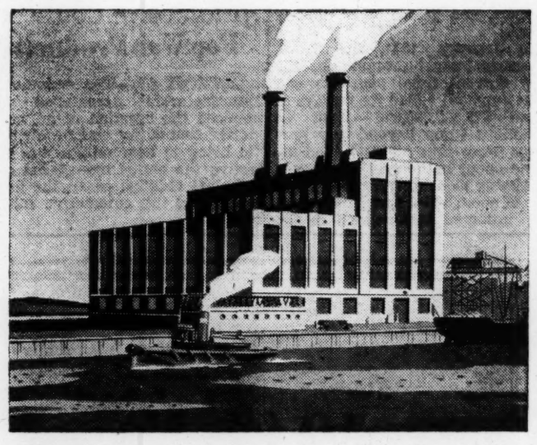
For the Victory which America will win, the manufacturing plants of Massachusetts are turning out in ever increasing quantities cannons, warships, tankers, airplane parts, shells, shoes, clothing — and thousands of other necessary things for the arming and equipping of our military and naval forces.

In this great effort, ELECTRIC POWER plays a vital part, and Boston Edison Company has met every demand. In 1937, long before war clouds loomed, this Company launched an expansion program which added 65,000 kilowatts of capacity by 1939. A new power station is now rising on the banks of the Mystic River to provide nearly 100,000 more kilowatts, and half of this is scheduled for service in 1942. At South Boston, a new 18,750-kilowatt unit will be in service within a year. A new ten and one-half mile transmission line, built in 90 days, went to work in December.

Boston Edison was preparing for this great national emergency and its facilities will continue to keep pace with industry's demands for power.

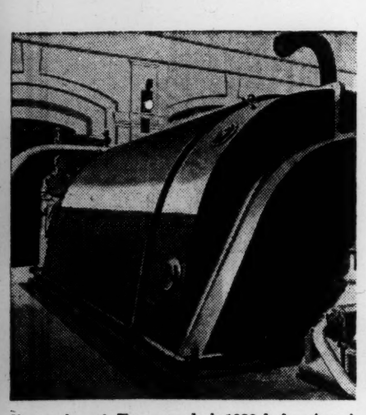
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

James V. Toner
PRESIDENT

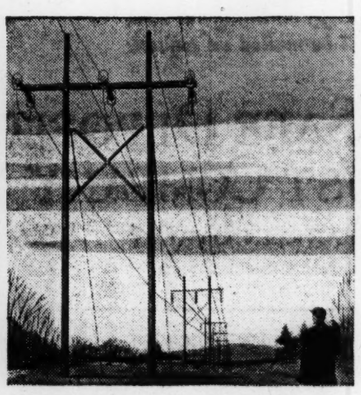


More power for victory. Architect's view of Boston Edison Company's new Mystic Station upon which construction work is now being rushed.

Emergency fleet. Boston Edison's motorized fleet stands ready for any eventuality to repair damage, make replacements, maintain service continuity.



New equipment. For example, in 1939, before America's re-armament began, this 25,000-kilowatt unit went into service at South Boston. It was ready.

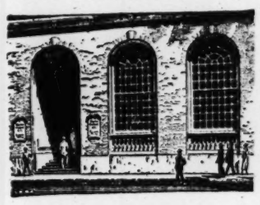


Life lines for victory. This new transmission line, built in 90 days, provides added protection for the vital Greater Boston area.

Our service army. 3,400 Boston Edison employees are working night and day behind the scenes to supply power for the battle of production.

Many Boston Edison workers are investing a good portion of their wages in Defense Bonds and Stamps

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.



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United States Industrial, Financial Leaders Pledge Supreme Effort in 1942

Wide World; Underwood — Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. | Walter S. Tower | Henry Ford | Charles E. Wilson | W. P. Witherow | John H. Jouett

Kaiden Keystone; © Harris & Ewing; Parade Studios — David Sarnoff | John S. Fleek | Floyd Odlum | Lewis H. Brown | Richard S. Reynolds | Willis H. Carrier

Sixty-Six Million Americans Own Life Insurance Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The beginning of the new year finds 66,000,000 Americans owning life insurance policies, according to Holgar J. Johnson, President of the Institute of Life Insurance.

The past year, continues Mr. Johnson, has been eventful, featured by many important actions taken to protect policyholders' interests and to further improve the functioning of the business.

Life insurance management, with a background of experience in meeting the crises precipitated by the four wars and seven depressions in which this country has been involved during the 100-year history of the business, has pledged energetic support to President Roosevelt in aiding the nation's war effort.

One of the direct ways in which life insurance contributes to the war effort is through investment of its funds being held for policyholders for future claim payments. At the close of 1941 the life insurance companies had $6,400,000,000 of their funds invested in Government bonds, a new record high and an increase of $350,000,000 over 1940.

The nation's life insurance agents, who sold $1,000,000,000 in liberty bonds during World War I, have again volunteered their services to the U. S. Treasury to help promote the sale of Defense bonds, especially through pay roll deduction plans.

With the upturn in employment and pay rolls, Americans increased their total life insurance protection in 1941 to a new peak of $124,000,000,000. This bulwark of family security, which will help sustain national morale during the war emergency, is five times the total in force in 1917 at the time of the last war crisis in this country.

Also reflecting the business boom, the lapse and surrender rate of policies fell to a new record low during the year, demonstrating again the fact that lapses decline when business is good and rise when business goes down.

Benefit payments under death claims approximated $1,000,000,000 during 1941, and in addition living policyholders received approximately $1,500,000,000 in the form of matured endowment payments, annuities, disability income, emergency cash from policy reserves and policy dividends.

U. S. Steel Corp. Output in 1941 Makes New Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Irving S. Olds, Chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, announced in a year-end statement that the corporation's production this year reached a record high of 29,000,000 tons of steel ingots, compared with 23,000,000 tons in 1940.

"A large part of this production went into defense," he said. "Work is now under way in the erection of new facilities by various subsidiaries to increase their steel-making and finishing capacities, as a part of the Government's steel expansion program. Existing facilities of subsidiaries for the production of such war materials as heavy and light armor plate, shell forgings, unloaded shells and bombs, are now in full operation."

Mr. Olds asserted the all-time record was achieved "in spite of some loss of production resulting from shortages of scrap and from strikes and work stoppages in coal mines and steel mills."

Maximum production for total warfare, he said, could be brought about only "by a deep-rooted determination on the part of everyone that the winning of the war is all important and must take precedence over every 'as usual,' whether it be business, politics, social reform, or otherwise."

Department Store Sales Rise 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Christmas shopping in the last full week before the holiday was credited by the Federal Reserve Board with boosting department store sales 7 per cent above the similar week last year.

American Industrial Leaders Plan Record Output in 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—American industry already has plans under way for by far the largest production ever turned out by any nation in a similar period in the history of the world and these blueprints are being revised so rapidly that not even the biggest men in business know what stupendous totals 1942 will bring.

The cited such encouraging factors as these:

1. Record production in the two most basic industrial supports of the war effort, electric power and steel.

2. "An unusual degree of stability in the face of such shock" for the important securities markets.

3. A communications industry which had handled the preparation for and the first blows of, shooting war without disruption.

4. An automobile industry turned more and more from peacetime to war effort.

5. A food-processing group which had met all demands to date, both for this country and its allies, and was looking ahead to even greater output.

All-Out War Effort

The year-end, traditional time for the heads of the nation's big corporations to look into the future and especially to the prospects for profits—found most talking in terms of the output of physical goods necessary to win the war.

William P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an "annual report" of the year's production for defense and actual shooting war, said:

"Congress will vote and the people will support appropriations of any size necessary to attain our objectives, but the mere voting of money does not, in itself, produce tanks, ships, guns and planes.

"Our aim is to produce to the limit of our capacity the material needed for meeting our heavy responsibilities in the present conflict."

Walter S. Tower, President of the American Iron & Steel Institute reported the country's output of 82,800,000 tons of steel in 1941 was 25 per cent better than the previous annual record in 1929, and said "the steel industry in 1942 will make millions of tons above the maximum of all defense and war needs."

The Edison Electric Institute, principal electric power trade organization, revealed that the peak load of the defense effort in 1941 was 9,600,000 kilowatts less than the best that the country's power plants could turn out, even while admitting drought in some parts of the South had created temporary local shortages.

General Electric Company's president, Charles E. Wilson, showed how fully big corporations are engrossed with the war effort when he said his concern had enough orders on the books, without a single addition, to keep all present facilities and men busy through 1942. He added that the war gave "a new perspective" and said the company is "not only willing to assume, but is seeking, a greater share of the tremendous additional job."

John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, after noting the complete absorption of plane and engine makers with the war program, said:

"Our manufacturers also are displaying a long-range vision into the future when the end of the war will bring new problems and possibly new opportunities for peacetime development.

"War always has stimulated development of transportation, which in turn has speeded up commerce in the post-war era."

Technical Advances

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corp. of America, predicted this, like the last, would be parent to a host of technical advances in radio telephony and electronics, but added that developments even now in sight must remain defense secrets for the time being.

R. S. Reynolds, President of Reynolds Metals Company which employs 13,000 workers in its 30 plants in 13 states with most of them devoted to defense production, looked forward to an all-out war effort by his firm.

The company has two aluminum plants in operation and a third in the offing. Mr. Reynolds said the three would have an annual output of 160,000,000 pounds of aluminum but he explained the company, concentrating now on defense jobs, is confidently looking forward to the return of peace and new and larger markets for aluminum, especially in the transportation, packaging and building industries.

Alfred P. Sloan said of his giant General Motors Corp. that between the fourth quarter of 1940 and the same period of 1941 it had increased output of war materials fourfold.

"As we enter 1942 we have cause for confidence in industry's ability to meet the exacting tasks which lie ahead, for the job of producing war materials already is well under way and will continue to gather momentum in coming months," he said.

Pointing to already drastically slashed production quotas of automobiles for civilian use, Sloan continued:

"Further revisions of schedules will have to depend on the needs of war. That should be the only governing factor. This situation is of course bound to result in dislocations while the shift from a defense economy to a full war economy is completed."

Noting the need not only to finance the nation's war effort but "to preserve our equilibrium both now and for the postwar period," John S. Fleek, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, said:

"The nation's investment bankers stand ready to do their part not only through co-operating with government in the sale of defense securities but also through devoting the full measure of their experience and facilities to meeting the increasing demands of defense industries for private capital needed for war expansion."

Odlum Optimistic

As the nation's production gear was shoved into high, Floyd B. Odlum, President of Atlas Corp., and head of OPM's division of contract distribution, said:

"Perhaps I am an optimist by nature but I see nothing ahead of us that should destroy our faith in the industrial future of America or in the securities of sound, well-managed companies. But 'selectivity' must be the watchword in the coming year as never before."

Mr. Odlum, pointed out that many companies will be working at capacity in war production and "with a fair margin of profit."

Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corp., said:

"In this crisis, every industry and every individual must do whatever is necessary to destroy our enemies for if we do not we shall have nothing left in America that is worthwhile to defend."

As air conditioning assumed an increasingly important role in war production—from providing controlled weather in plants making fuse and percussion elements and bomb loading rooms to the conditioning of blast furnaces—Dr. Willis H. Carrier, chairman of the board of Carrier Corp., said industrial installations by his firm alone were up 76 per cent over 1940, for an all-time high.

"Air conditioning," he said, "has become a mighty weapon of war and the technological improvements made in mastering problems brought out by this war give promise that air conditioning will be a potent factor in contributing to our welfare and well-being when peace finally comes.

New Aluminum Plants

Roy A. Hunt, President of the Aluminum Co. of America asserted this country's entry into the war clarified the objectives to which all industry must dedicate itself in 1942 and predicted America would have more aluminum production in the not distant future than all the countries under control of the Axis powers have ever produced in a year.

John L. Collyer, President of B. F. Goodrich Co. pledged anew for the immediate elimination of waste of rubber in any form and said the present situation offered to everyone an opportunity to make a concrete contribution to the war effort by using properly any rubber article that served his daily needs.

AMA Declares Auto Production Total 4,820,000 in 1941

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association in a preliminary review of the calendar year 1941 estimated total car and truck factory sales from plants in the United States at 4,820,000 with an aggregate wholesale value of $3,630,000,000.

Of the total sales, 3,750,000 were passenger and 1,070,000 truck units.

In the 1940 calendar year United States automobile factory sales were 3,692,328 passenger cars and 777,026 trucks with an aggregate wholesale value of $3,016,223,064.

The review estimated that the total number of motor vehicles registered in the United States as of December 31, 1941, would be 33,725,000, of which 28,875,000 would be passenger units. A year ago the total was 32,025,365 including 27,434,979 passenger vehicles.

Employment in automobile, automobile body and parts factories, including workers on armament production is placed at 516,000 individuals with weekly pay rolls totaling $20,600,000. For 1940 employment totaled 447,000 workers with an aggregate pay roll for the year of $795,912,000.

Taxes paid for the operation of motor vehicles in 1941 are estimated at $2,100,000,000. For 1940 the total was $1,802,748,000.

OPM Restricts Use of Truck Tires

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM has issued an order prohibiting producers and dealers from equipping new light motor trucks with spare or extra tires.

Donald M. Nelson, director of priorities for OPM, defined a light truck as one of less than 1½ tons.

The order became effective Dec. 31.

Auto Industry Hopes to Keep Up Research

DETROIT (Wide World)—Although the production of passenger automobiles for civilian uses may reach the vanishing point some time next spring and automatically rule out any new models for 1943, the men who make motorcars are doing their utmost to keep alive an automotive engineering program.

By engineering program, of course, they mean the study of day-to day developments that spell progress in car construction. They have been able to do this on automobile manufacturing sharply curtailed under defense agency control.

In building aviation engines instead of automobile motors, the car makers are learning much that can be adapted later to motor vehicle manufacture; yet there are problems peculiar to the present day automobile that differ widely from those presented in several types of aircraft engine assembly.

Most of the engineering authorities are agreed that they cannot drop all automobile engine research work for the duration, and pick it up again in one, two or three years, without encountering some embarrassment.

Engine designers agree that they expect to have more highly refined automobile engines after the war, borrowing much from the higher grade materials developed for aircraft; they point out, however, that they cannot merely transfer the aviation motor to an automobile. Even were that possible, the matter of costs enters immediately into the equation.

Most automobile engineers agree that there will be a broad expansion of aircraft use in the postwar period; they do not agree that the airplane will displace any material volume of automobile use.

Special Defense Goods Trains Uncover 11,000 Factories Seeking to Aid U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Those three red, white and blue special trains which toured the nation in an effort to spread war contracts were credited with uncovering some 11,000 factories whose owners believe they are qualified to help.

Floyd B. Odlum, director of the OPM's contract distribution system, said about 50,000 small businessmen visited the specials and viewed the exhibits aboard, many of them indicating a desire to "turn out some of the bits and pieces we had on display."

Typical, he added, were a factory which now makes pretzel-bending machines, and may be able to make gun mounts, a fish hook manufacturer who thinks machinery springs may fit into his production plans, and a toy maker who figures he can produce fins for heavy aerial bombs.

Then there was an umbrella manufacturer who wants parachute work and a beer can concern which is about to change its machinery to make hand grenades.

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GRACE to confess your sins and forsake them.
PATIENCE to toil until some good is accomplished.
CHARITY to move you to be useful and helpful to others.
FAITH to make real the things of God.
HOPE to remove all anxious fears concerning the future.

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A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Thursday, January 15, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1942, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

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Radio...all out for Victory

Research and invention have placed radio in the first line of battle

COMMUNICATION—rapid communication—is a vital necessity, on land, at sea and in the air. RCA research and engineering developments in both radio and electronics are strengthening—and will further fortify—the bulwarks of our communications system. At Princeton, New Jersey, the new RCA Laboratories—the foremost center of radio research in the world—are under construction.

★ ★ ★

International circuits, operating on short and long waves, have made the United States the communication center of the world. Today, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., conducts direct radiotelegraph service with 49 countries.

★ ★ ★

Production of radio equipment is essential for news and timely information, for military and naval communications, for dissemination of news among foreign countries. The "arsenal of democracy" has a radio voice unsurpassed in range and efficiency. In the RCA Manufacturing Company's plants, workers have pledged themselves to "beat the promise," in production and delivery dates of radio equipment needed for war and civilian defense.

★ ★ ★

American life and property at sea are being safeguarded by ship-and-shore stations.

The Radiomarine Corporation of America has equipped more than 1500 American vessels with radio apparatus and is completely engaged in an all-out war effort.

★ ★ ★

Radio broadcasting is keeping the American people informed accurately and up-to-the-minute. It is a life-line of communication reaching 55,000,000 radio sets in homes and automobiles. It stands as the very symbol of democracy and is one of the essential freedoms for which America fights. The National Broadcasting Company—a service of RCA—and its associated stations, are fully organized for the coordination of wartime broadcasting.

★ ★ ★

New radio operators and technicians must be trained for wartime posts. RCA Institutes, the pioneer radio school of its kind in the United States, has more than 1,200 students enrolled and studying in its New York and Chicago classrooms.

★ ★ ★

When war came and America took its place on the widespread fighting front, radio was At the Ready . . . with radio men and radio facilities prepared to answer the call to duty "in the most tremendous undertaking of our national history."

David Sarnoff
PRESIDENT

RCA Radio Corporation of America
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	1,753,353
1941 volume to date	170,534,363
1940 volume to date	207,605,359

Stock Market Declines In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Stocks generally maintained a fair balance in a sluggish market today despite the darker war news from the Philippines.

While oils were relatively weak, some losing 2 points at the worst, mail orders revived, along with rails, steels, farm implements and assorted specialties. Gains of fractions to 2 or so predominated at the close. Dealings were the slowest since early October. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Japanese successes at Manila and Cavite, as announced by the War Department, soured sentiment to some extent, but hope continued in boardrooms that the end of the story might be more optimistic. The heavy tax selling of recent weeks was out of the way as a volume prop and more attention was paid to the possible repercussions on business and industry of the new war economy.

Stock registering declines of fractions to 2 points or so included General Motors, Chrysler, Standard Oil (NJ), Texas Co., Phillips Petroleum, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Anaconda and American Smelting.

Resistant were Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Montgomery Ward, General Electric, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Western Union and American Can.

Gulf Oil and Humble Oil retreated in the curb. Electric Bond & Share, Fairchild Engine and Glen Alden Coal about held their own.

Bond Trend Mixed

The bond market held within a narrow range with the trend slightly mixed today.

Going into the final hour the majority of changes either way were less than a point. Exceptions included Firestone Tire 3s, which dropped sharply last week on news concerning the rubber industry, and today recouped nearly 3 points of the loss. Goodrich 4¼s, however, continued to lag.

U. S. Government loans held steady, changing only a few 32ds of a point either way from the previous close.

In the Foreign list support developed for Poland 4½s of '68, Pernambuco 7s, Brazil 6½s of '26-'57 and Buenos Aires 4⅜s.

Domestic issues marked up included Firestone Tire 3s, Illinois Central 4¾s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Frisco 4½s of '78, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and Great Northern 4s of '46 "G."

Warren Bros. 6s lost around 2 points and smaller declines were chalked up for Goodrich 4¼s and International Telephone 5s.

Electrical Products Output to Be Stepped Up to Maximum in '42

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Electrical products and materials production will be stepped up to the maximum during 1942, according to W. J. Donald, managing director of the National Electric Manufacturers Association.

"The majority of electric manufacturers will devote 90 per cent of their production, or better, to defense," Mr. Donald said, "both directly for the armed services and indirectly to meet the requirements of greatly augmented manufacturing in all other fields, of transportation and general business."

He cited the unequaled 1941 record of an increase of 75 per cent in overall production, the additions to productive capacity, an employment increase of 70 per cent during the past two years and training of workers as evidence of the industry's accomplishment.

Capacity operations last year, Mr. Donald reported, were required to handle direct defense businesss totalling approximately $2,000,000,000, and a like volume of indirect defense and other production.

In comparison with American industry in general, the 1941 record of the electrical manufacturing group is outstanding. An estimated increase of 25 per cent in the volume of 1941 production over 1940 is shown by the Federal Reserve Board indices, with durable goods up 39 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Byers (A M) pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 17
East Sug Asso pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 15
Iowa Elec Lt & Pow Co 7 pf A	87½c	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Do 6½ pf B	$1.41¼c	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Do 6 pf C	75c	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
No Ind P S 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 14	Jan. 2
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 14	Jan. 2
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Jan. 14	Jan. 2
Morris Plan Co Am	Initial 75c		Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Midwest P & Supl	Irregular 15c		Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Rath Pack Co	Stock 40c		Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Ludlow Val Mfg	Year-End 27½c		Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Ang-Huronian, Ltd	Regular 10c		Jan. 23	Jan. 9
Arnold Constable	25c		Jan. 27	Jan. 16
Calgary Pow, Ltd. pf	6 $1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Ches-Camp 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Commodity Corp	10c		Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Conn (C G) Ltd	10c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 24
Do Class A	$1.50	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 24
Conn Riv Pow 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar 2	Feb. 16
Corn Prod Ref pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
East Penn R R	$1.50	S	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Internatl Milling Co 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Old Dominion F Ins Co Inc (Roanoke Va)	25c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Ottawa Car&Aircft	20c		Jan. 5	Dec. 31
Rolland Paper	15c	Q	Feb. 13	Feb. 3
Wash Gas Lt	37½c		Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do 4.50 cum conv pf	$1.12½	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 31

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	5	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	Dec31
51⅜	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	2	48⅛	47¼	48⅛	— ⅜
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	7	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅝
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	54	37¾	36½	37	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	7	½	¼	¼	Dec31
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	49	2	1⅝	1⅝	Dec31
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	2	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	5	4¼	5	+ ¾
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	8	22¾	21¾	22½	+ ¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	Dec31
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	6	144½	143	144½	Dec31
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Dec31
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	Dec31
9	5	Allied Stores	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec30
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	12	29⅜	28	29¼	+1
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	1	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ¼
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	9	52	52	52	—1
227⅜	143⅝	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	21½	20½	20½	Dec31
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	8	47½	47⅜	47½	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	1	6½	5¾	6½	+ ⅜
8¼	3⅜	Am Bosch	5	4	3¾	3¾	Dec31
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	1	29	29	29	+ ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	27	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	13	63	59½	63	+3
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Dec31
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	13	33	31½	32½	+1⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	68¾	68	68¾	— ⅜
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	50½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+3⅝
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec31
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	8	8	8	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	16	¾	⅝	¾	Dec31
6½	3¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec31
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	2	⅛		⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	2	17½	16¼	17½	+1¼
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	5	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅝
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	3	30	30	30	
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	3	46	45¾	45¾	— ½
2⅛	1	Am Ice	28	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Dec31
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (⅛e)	1	25	25	25	Dec31
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	Dec31
17½	7¼	Am Locomotive	16	9⅜	8¼	9⅜	+ ⅞
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	86	85	86	+2½
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6½	2¼	Am M & Metal	11	4	3¾	3¾	Dec31
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	8	19⅞	19	19	Dec31
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	14	¾	¼	¼	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅞
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	7	20⅜	20	20⅜	+1⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	28	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	18	11½	10¾	11½	+ ⅞
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (⅛g)	2	5	5	5	+ ½
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Dec31
455⅜	335¼	Am Smelt (3½g)	13	41⅞	40½	41⅞	+ ½
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	9	145	143½	145	Dec30
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (3¼g)	2	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅞
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g	13	20¼	19¼	20¼	+ ⅞
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.5?)	5	7	6½	6⅝	Dec31
22⅝	13	Am Sugar (2e)	*5	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ¾
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	95	94¾	95	+1¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	18¼	17¼	18¼	+1⅛
1683¼	1151¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	52	1303¼	1281⅛	1301¼	+19⅛
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	2	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ⅜
74½	43⅝	Am Tob pf B 4½g	5	47¼	46¼	47¼	+1
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	143	143	—5½
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	Dec31
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	19	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	116½	116½	116½	+2⅜
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	19	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	+ ¼
3⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	2	73	73	73	+1½
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	8	4½	4	4½	+ ¾
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	75	28¼	26¾	28¼	+1
17¼	11⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	7	1	¾	1	Dec31
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Dec31
112⅝	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅜	109⅜	— ⅜
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	29	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	17	63¼	62½	63¼	+ ¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	4	21¾	21	21¾	—1
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Dec31
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3½	½	½	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	6	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
88	70	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec23
102½	76	As D 2pf (193⅛k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec31
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	27	29⅝	27½	29⅝	+2⅜
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf (5	3	59½	58	58	Dec31
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	18	22½	20½	22½	+2⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Dec31
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	3	42½	41	42	
28¼	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	28	21½	20⅝	21½	—1¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Dec30
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅞	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Dec31
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	Dec23
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	8½	8½	8½	Dec30
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	20	4	3¾	4	
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	24	14¾	13½	14¾	+1
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	32	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	+ ⅜
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5⅞	4¾	5⅞	+1¼
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	8	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¾
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	3	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5½	5¼	5¼	Dec31
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	35	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¾
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	Dec31
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	7	22	20½	22	Dec31
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	Dec30
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7	7½	Dec31
41⅜	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	14	39½	39	39¾	— ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	4	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ½
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	22¼	21	22¼	+1½
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	37	66⅞	64¼	66¾	+1¾
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	117½	117½	117½	Dec31
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	1	21½	21½	21½	
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	8	17½	16¾	16¾	Dec31
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	15	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅝
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	13½	13½	13½	Dec31
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	28	20⅝	19½	20⅜	+ ¾
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¾
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	17	17	17	
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	10	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ¾
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	22	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	Dec31
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	1	17	17	17	Dec30
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	12	16	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	42	42	42	+1
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	½	½	½	Dec31
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	10	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ½
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	+1
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	7	12⅞	12½	12⅝	Dec31
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	6	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ½
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6⅞	4¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	20⅞	20¼	20¼	Dec31
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	6	24¼	24	24¼	Dec31
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	19	19	18½	19	Dec31
56¾	49	Burling pf (23¼)	1	54	54	54	
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	12	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅜
7¼	3¾	Butler Br (.60)	5	5¾	5¼	5¾	
6⅞	4¼	But Bros pf (1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec31
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	3	3	3	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	5	17	16½	17	
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	11	⅛	½	½	Dec31
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	5	12	11⅞	12	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	12¼	11⅞	12	Dec31
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	29	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¾
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Dec31
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Ad A	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec31
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	10	25½	25½	25½	Dec30
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec31
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	2	66½	65½	66½	+2⅜
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	41	39½	41	+1¾
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	28	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	2	18½	18	18½	+ ¾
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	15	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Dec31
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ¾
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	14	27	27	28	+ ⅞
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	17	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Dec31
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	17½	17½	17½	
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	8	15¼	14¾	15⅛	Dec31
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	Dec30
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	11	35¼	33½	35	+1⅝
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec30
13⅛	6¼	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	Dec31
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅞
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ¾
8¼	3½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Dec31
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅝
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38¾	38	38	Dec31
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec23
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec31
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	+1
3	1	Childs Co	9	1⅛	1	1	Dec31
72⅛	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	51	46	43⅞	46	+ ⅝
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Dec31
4½	2	City Stores	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec31
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	33	33	33	Dec31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	27½	26½	27½	Dec31
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	1	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¾
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	6	36	34⅝	36	+ ½
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	12	79	79	79	+1
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	63	63	63	Dec30
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (1½a)	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	1	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	5	16	16	16	+ ⅜
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	9	13½	13	13	Dec31
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	12	13	12¾	13	
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	54	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	49	49	49	+1½
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	11	24	24	24	Dec31
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	7	64¾	64⅜	64¾	Dec31
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	15	16½	16⅛	16½	— ¼
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	96	96	96	Dec31
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	28	20¾	20¼	20½	— ¼
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	22	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	73	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	42	42	42	+ ½
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	23	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ¾
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec31
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ½
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aircr (.4g)	19	21	20¼	21	+ ¾
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	3	10½	10	10	Dec31
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	10	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	65	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ½
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	89	89	89	+1¼
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	12	⅛	⅜	⅜	Dec31
11	7	Cons Film pf(1k)	4	8⅝	7½	8⅝	+1½
3½	1¼	Cons Laundries	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec31
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	64	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	7	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅝
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	4¼	4	4	Dec31
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	Dec31
106⅜	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93	93	93	Dec30
16½	11	Container (1½g)	1	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	98	98	98	+ ¼
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)

Balloon Sends Own Weather Tale to Earth

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The greatest mechanical improvement in weather forecasting since the invention of the telegraph," is the description the United States Weather Bureau gives to the radiosonde, recently developed one tube radio transmitter which radiocasts weather conditions from the stratosphere. Important in peacetime the long-range weather forecasting made possible by its observations are doubly valuable in war as an aid to military men planning troop movements, airplane flights and naval operations.

Humidity, temperature and barometric pressure are recorded by the tiny radiosonde as it is carried aloft 60,000 feet by a helium-filled balloon, its swift rise being retarded by a balloon filled with sand. As it ascends, an automatic apparatus far below in a United States Weather Bureau branch office records electrical impulses that it sends.

At a certain altitude the sand-filled balloon breaks open, allowing the helium-filled balloon to ascend still higher with the radiosonde. At 60,000 feet the latter balloon bursts, but the headlong fall of the radiosonde earthward is checked by a red silk parachute which lowers it safely to the ground. All the while the transmitter, with a broadcasting radius of 200 miles, continues to send its records.

Every day 40 of these tiny radio transmitters are sent into the air from continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, certain Caribbean islands and from Coast Guard ships at sea. Their more extensive use may be seen in the order for 30,000 recently placed with the Washington Institute of Technology, Washington.

According to Harold F. Shattuck, writing in Monsanto Magazine, an average of 40 out of 100 radiosondes sent up are found and returned, each finder receiving $1 from the United States Weather Bureau. One was found in a fisherman's net in Lake Michigan. Another was picked up on the mountains near Eek, Alaska, and was returned with the note, "Please send up a lot of these 'thing-a-ma-bobs,' Eek needs the money."

Formerly made mainly of aluminum, the radiosonde has been redesigned by engineers of the Washington Institute of Technology so that it is now constructed principally of plastic material.

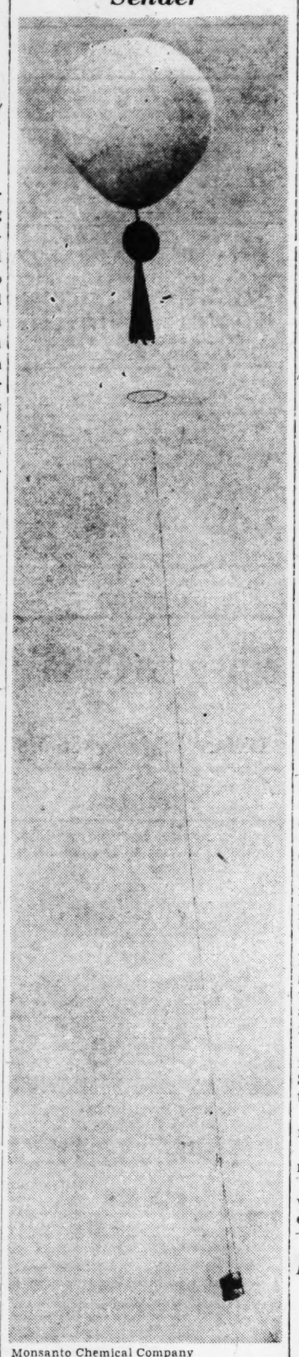
Research Notes

Russian Rubber—While touring the Tien Shan Mountains in 1931, a young Russian student and a farmer found at an altitude of over 6,000 feet above sea level, a variety of dandelion, now known as the koksagyz, which proved to be a rubber-bearing plant. Russia, at war, is now trying to produce rubber from this plant and in 1940 thousands of acres were planted. It is reported that the plant can be utilized the first year.

Fence Posts—When a farmer out in the Mid-West wants to build a fence that will last a long time, he cuts down a boisd'arc tree and trims up some posts which have unusual resistance to decay.

But since every section of the United States does not have such durable wood available, farmers in general have been watching with interest experiments being carried on at the Harvard Forest in Massachusetts, where attempts are being made to develop preservatives for woods. If the experiments are successful the new material will be used with both conifer and hardwoods to give longer wearing qualities to posts, log cabin walls, rustic furniture and other wooden structures.

Sender



Monsanto Chemical Company

Automatic Weather Recorder

Up goes the radiosonde weather recorder. The small balloon with the parachute, which looks like a pendant, will break at a certain altitude, allowing the large balloon with its radiosonde to ascend still higher. The radiosonde transmits weather conditions by electrical impulses to the automatic receiving apparatus shown elsewhere on this page.

Text of U. S. Communiqué Telling of Manila's Capture

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The text of the War Department's communique, No. 41, based on communications received here up until 9:30 a. m., E. S. T., today:

"1. Philippine Theater: Advanced elements of Japanese troops entered Manila at 3 p. m. Jan. 2, 1942 (Manila time). It is reported that these troops were limited to a size necessary for police duties and maintenance of order.

"All American and Philippine troops were withdrawn from the city several days ago, and all defense installations were removed or destroyed. Many of the wounded American and Philippine soldiers were evacuated from the Manila area on Dec. 31, 1941, and are now en route to Australia.

"The practical situation in the vicinity of Manila necessitated a radical readjustment of the lines held by American and Philippine troops and a consolidation of defense forces north of Manila. This maneuver was successfully accomplished in the face of strong enemy opposition. The consequent shortening of our lines necessarily uncovered the road to Manila and made possible the Japanese entrance into the city. As it had been previously declared an open city, no close defense within the environs of the city was possible.

"The loss of Manila, while serious, has not lessened the resistance to the Japanese attacks. American and Philippine troops are occupying strong positions north of the city and are holding the fortified islands of Corregidor and other defenses of Manila Bay effectively, preventing the use of this harbor by the enemy.

"During the past 24 hours there has been heavy fighting on the ground with repeated enemy attacks from the north. Japanese air activity is somewhat less in intensity than for several days.

"A landing of a small enemy force was effected at Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago in the south of the Philippine group.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

The text of the Navy communiqué:

"The U. S. Naval base at Cavite was evacuated before the enemy entered Manila. All records, equipment and stores that were not destroyed by bombing were removed prior to evacuation by naval personnel.

"All industrial and supply facilities, including fuel, were destroyed.

"The personnel of the Naval hospital remained at their posts at the Naval hospital, Canacao, to care for the wounded. All ships and Naval personnel were removed from the Manila-Cavite area prior to enemy occupation.

"There is nothing to report from other areas."

Right to Sue State In False Conviction Is Provided in Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2—Backed by the State Bar and New York City Bar Associations, legislation which provides that the guiltless, convicted and imprisoned in New York, may make a claim against the State for not more than $5,000 for false imprisonment is to be reintroduced when the Legislature meets this week. Senator Phelps Phelps (D), of New York, is to sponsor the measure again, which was vetoed last year because of a technicality in the bill.

The inspiration for the proposed legislation comes from Dean Edwin M. Borchard of Yale Law School, who has made investigations over several years into miscarriages of justice. He found four convictions for murder in which the alleged "murdered" person later showed up alive; 11 cases of circumstantial evidence in which perjury was an ingredient employed to convict men of serious crimes; eight cases of murder and conviction for homicide in which no crime was committed at all; 14 cases in which the mistake of convicting the innocent "might have been avoidable, but public opinion was excited by the crime and moved by revenge to demand its sacrifice, a demand to which prosecutors and juries are not impervious."

Papago Indians Seeking Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SELLS, Ariz.—Relaxation of the educational requirements for enlistment in Uncle Sam's armed forces is being sought by the Papago Tribal Council.

Although the tribe numbers over 6,500, only 48 members are serving in the Army and Navy. Far more than that have offered themselves but were turned down because they were unable to read or write. The present system of reservation day schools, which today has an enrollment of 755, was established only a few years ago.

But if they cannot enlist, the Papagos can buy defense bonds. Their reservation governing council has voted to invest $7,500 of tribal funds in war securities.

Loyalty of Filipinos Voiced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP) — President Roosevelt expressed his appreciation again today of "the courageous defense of their homeland as now being exhibited by the Filipino people" and said he had no doubt "that those residing in the United States will also serve with equal credit."

In a letter to Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde of the Philippines, Mr. Roosevelt noted that now Filipinos may serve in the United States Army, under a new law, and added that the War Department was studying the utilization of Filipino volunteers. The text of the letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Elizalde:

"Your assurances of the loyalty of the Filipino people as expressed in your letter of Dec. 17 and of their willingness to join with us in a common cause are greatly appreciated.

"I am happy to say that Public Law 360—Seventy-seventh Congress, approved by me on Dec. 20 now makes it possible for Filipinos to serve in the Army of the United States and I am informed the War Department is now studying the best utilization of those who may volunteer for induction with the armed forces.

"The courageous defense of their homeland as now being exhibited by the Filipino people leaves no doubt in my mind that those residing in the United States will also serve with equal credit."

American Ships Carry New Lifeboat Launcher

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—A new safety device—the Schat sea skate for launching lifeboats—is being added to American vessels going into war zones. The device permits boats to be launched in heavy seas and despite listing which usually follows a torpedoing.

The American South African Line, which already has equipped some of its ships with the skate, said today that many persons had perished when listing ships prevented launching of boats through the usual block and tackle method.

Plantation Bought For Federal Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEXARKANA, Ark.—The 1,600-acre cotton plantation of E. Gaines Anderson, located near here, has been sold to the Government which will cut up the estate into 28 separate farms.

Mr. Anderson purchased the highly developed farm for $50 an acre, but its sale to the Government is typical of many of the larger cotton plantations in this area of the South where planters are selling land to the Farm Security Administration and quitting the production of cotton.

The 28 farm units, to be occupied by low-income farm families selected by the Government to purchase farms under the tenant-purchase program, will range to as high as 69 acres each, depending on location.

Receiver

Monsanto Chemical Company

How Radioed Weather Records Are Picked Up

Here is an airport weather station where a tuning board and an automatic receiving apparatus record the impulses sent back by the ascending radiosonde shown in the other picture on this page. Three frequencies are used to record humidity, temperature and barometric pressure.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

IDENTIFICATION LABELS

IDENTIFY CHILDREN'S, ADULTS' CLOTHES with personalized woven name labels. Inexpensive. Free Samples. ARACE, Box 507, Church Street Annex, New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value

ROOMS AND BOARD

ISABELLA GRAHAM WHIPPLE HOUSE, 29 Fairfield St., corner Commonwealth Ave., Boston—Residence with board for business women and students; reasonable rates. Tel. Com. 8013.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2442 39th Pl. N. W.—Bright cheery room for couple or gentleman. Nice Neighborhood. Near bus. EM 5022.

ROOMS TO LET

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

MIAMI, FLA. — Attractive new guest-house; beautiful open surroundings; convenient to everything. Penn-Hall, 7326 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Ideally located, attractively furnished, corner studio; private bath, innerspring beds; refined business people.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th (Apt. 3 W)—Newly furn., every convenience; single, double, quiet, warm. All transportations. Tel. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C.—Hudson view; 100 percent fireproof; 5 windows, housekeeping (one private bath). THOMPSON, 255 West 108th (Broadway.)

N. Y. C., 60's-Park Avenue—Quiet large room for 1 gentleman, double closets; comfortable home; references. RH 4-1303.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55 (9-A)—Sunny, attractive room, newly furnished; excellent location; maid service; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 125 West 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Attractive large double room. CO. 5-8684. MRS. SHANNON.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

FOR retarded children and young people: literature on request. MR. and MRS. H. MILLARD DANIELS, Milford, New Hampshire.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housekeeper, white or colored. Protestant; plain cooking; small house in suburbs; two adults; live in. Write Box M-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-Driver Call Asp 3313 or End 1416

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Gowns, Coats and Tailored Suits made to order; Alterations; reasonable. GRANDJEAN, CA. 8-7210.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—All-jade ring. Will reward finder to return it to me. MISS COX, 103 Hemenway, Ken. 2648, Boston.

Local Classified (Continued)

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC. 5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

We take this opportunity to thank our customers for their business the past year, and to wish them a Happy New Year

R. W. SHATTUCK & CO., Inc.
HARDWARE
444 Mass. Ave. Arl. 0114

BELMONT

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. W. DUNN CO. BOSTON MASS
Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

A Fine Food Line Since 'Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
157 Main Street Phone 2900

Storey & Co. Ready to Wear Apparel of Distinction
SALE
WOMEN'S COATS $39.00
38-44 33-43
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
221-229 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STUDENTS

We have values in portable typewriters you won't want to miss. Generous cash allowance on your used typewriter.
DERRY, Inc.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP. 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON. 1156

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, Florist
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

Tel. ASPinwall 0770-1
Jack J. Springer
Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
Nite Phone BIG. 5536
1623 BEACON STREET

BANCROFT
CLEANERS . TAILORS . FURRIERS
Formal clothes carefully cleaned by us retain their original smartness.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEMI-ANNUAL SHIRT SALE
BRATTLE ST. BROADCLOTH
Dunster Street Oxfords
$1.65—3 for $4.75
Regular Price $1.85
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

Buy Furniture of Quality
Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street TRO. 3344

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

A generous allowance on your old watch towards a new Gruen, Waltham, Hamilton, or Movado.
RICE & CO.
Finer Diamonds F. W. RICE 350 MAIN STREET *Silver*

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3693
Quick, Friendly Service

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HOLYOKE

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

Protect your feet with Rubbers and Overshoes from
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
JANUARY SALES
Bring You Greater Savings This Month
WEINER'S
42nd JANUARY SALE OF FURS
Savings will average at least 33%
276 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9744 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Beginning Today
JANUARY WHITE SALE
Greatest Values of the Month

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL
JANUARY MARKDOWNS
in All Departments

LYNN

Harriet Hubbard Ayer HAND CREAM
Just HALF PRICE!
Large 12 ounce jars that sell regularly at $2.50
For a limited time
$1.25
Plus 10% Federal Tax
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1942
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

January
COAT SALE
For you will not compromise in fashion . . . quality . . . fur luxury.
T. W. ROGERS CO

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children. Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices. Enna Jettick, Nunn-Bush, Foot Delight, etc.
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 1899 Tel. Malden 0007
THE NORFOLK PRESS
D. F. SWEENEY, Founder and Treasurer
Job Printers, Stationers
482 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

Bank by Mail:
One of our many services, easily arranged for your convenience.
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
353 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

MEDFORD

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner or between-meal snacks.
OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEATS and GROCERIES
at prices that give you sizeable savings.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532 Main Street MELrose 3300

TRITES' RADIO SERVICE
Professional, guaranteed repairs on ALL Automobile and Home Radios
For RELIABLE Radio Service Call
MEL. 4220
23 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Res., Mel. 2966-M

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 1568

SERVIS
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
If you're thinking of financing your next car,
SEE US FIRST
Our Automobile Purchase Plan will save you money
23 West Wyoming Avenue, Melrose, Mass. Melrose 4220-4221

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Sehrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Estab. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803, 5-7804

Willey's Inc.
Year-End Clearance of Beautiful Coats, Suits, Dresses and Gowns

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre Street BIG. 4240
Fancy Geese, 12 to 15 lbs, 25c lb.
Beef Tongues, fresh or corned, 29c lb.
Baby Chicks, 59c each, 2 for $1.10

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER
(Continued)

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS

C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

January 1, 1942
Is only one month away.
Have you obtained your registration plates as yet? If not, see us at once!
ALFRED E. FULLER
YOUR INSURANCE COUNSELLOR
46 Austin Street Big. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Storm Windows
Insulation
Special Attention to Small Orders

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal. Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
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Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
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THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Lunches—Sandwiches
Soda Fountain Delicacies
KULDA'S
38 South St.

For Real Value
BUY REAL QUALITY COAL FROM
THE REAL COOPERS
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BLDG.
North Side of Fenn Street Phone 6421

Semi-Annual January
MARK-DOWN SALE
Women's Coats and Dresses
Many at ½ price and less
England Brothers

SALE of COATS
Trimmed and Untrimmed
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

WHITE ROSE PINEAPPLE JAM
1 lb. Jar 23c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Markdown Sale
Savings to 20% on a group of better quality Suits and Overcoats.
REMICK'S

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
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Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

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Best Wishes
for a
Happy and
Prosperous New Year
From the
Commercial Bank
of This Community

First National Bank of Reading

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

G. H. ATKINSON
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog, Bird and Fish Foods
Peat Moss, Hay, Straw, Fertilizers and Seeds
6 HAVEN ST. Reading Tel. Rea. 1141

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	H	I	T	E		B	O	O	K	S
R	O	W		U		R		Y	E	
I		C	O	R	S	I	C	A		T
T	H	E		Y	E	N		D	U	O
E		L	E	E		N	E	V		N
	E	L	A			M	E	M		
S		I	T	A		B	U	R		S
P	A	N		L	E	A		S	E	W
A		I	V	A	N	H	O	E		O
I	N		I	S		A		F	R	
N	O	Y	E	S		B	R	E	A	D

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

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MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

HARVEY & LEWIS CO.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WAKEFIELD

Pure Vermont Maple Syrup
The best grade money can buy. Try a jar.
1 Quart 75c
1 Pint 40c
Half Pint 25c
Country Cured Bacon 39c lb.
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street Wakefield
TEL. CRYSTAL 0610

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers
Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING, 14 Windsor Road. 'Phone 5256. —Restful Home for change or study; good cuisine and attention.

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HERTFORDSHIRE—Cook-general and house-parlour maid required. MRS. W. H. MOSS, Shephall Bury, nr. Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

REFINED cook-housekeeper for modern 5-roomed house at Welwyn Garden City, Herts.; 4 in family, help with housework; woman for cleaning; salary £72 per annum. Box No. W-1660, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BATH

Jolly & Son Ltd.
Milsom Street, Bath
LINEN DRAPERS
FASHIONS—FURNISHINGS
FABRICS—CABINETS—CARPETS
House Decorators — Auctioneers
Estate Agents

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

ENGLAND

BATH
(Continued)

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 547

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT, LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

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Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HAYWARDS HEATH BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
TUNBRIDGE WELLS WEYMOUTH
EASTBOURNE BATH
LEWES YEOVIL WINCHESTER

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for.
Estimates and advice free.
Tyres, oil, Spares
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland M. I. M. E.
Manager

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
Is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY Ltd.
62 & 63 EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

A GOOD IDEA! *Visit* Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

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Thank you for your support in our time of adversity.
NEWBERY & SPINDLER LTD.
Furnishers and Carpet Warehousemen
29 Park Row 76 Queens Road
BRISTOL

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for Quality Clothes at Economy Prices
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers
and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
98A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Strodonia Tooth Paste
1/- and 6d
Refreshing and Cleansing
Strode Cosh & Penfold
8 Addresses in Bristol

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

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R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/88, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

H. SOLOMON & SONS
Automobile Engineers
Any make of car supplied
Efficient Service
9, High St., Camberley Phone 34

The MANDARIN CAFE
25 and 1A High Street, Camberley and Fleet Road, Fleet
Phones Camberley 419 and Fleet 400
Home Made Cakes, Cooked Meats, Pies, Pastry and Cold Sweets
CATERING A SPECIALITY

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Franco-British Laundry
HIGH-CLASS LAUNDERERS
20a, South End, Croydon
Tel. Cro. 1901

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

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Comfortable Shoes
for every member of the family
WOODLEY'S SHOES
259, High Street, Exeter
Opposite General Post Office

ACKROYD'S
The People's Drapers
EXETER
PHONE 3402

CANN BROS.
Ladies' Tailors and Fashion Specialists
at 30-31, High Street,
and Gentlemen's Civil and Military Tailors
at 4-5, Queen Street, Exeter

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

FRED CLARKE AND SON
Comfort Shoemakers — Special Fittings
AGENTS FOR
DIANA
MOCCASINS
NIL SIMILE
51 CAMBRIDGE RD., HASTINGS Ph. 2234
Repairs in Our Own Factory

KINGSTON and SURBITON

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS — HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

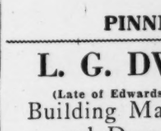
Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Ladies', Men's and Children's Hairdressing
• Rendezvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
• Removals and Warehousing
KINGSTON 1001

ENGLAND

LEICESTER

Wooland Silk Dress Fabrics
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE · LEICESTER
THE OUTFITTERS FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE
Knight's of Leicester
UNIVERSITY OUTFITTERS
Agent for Burberrys and Jaeger
Under Grand Hotel, Leicester

NORTHWOOD


The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character, Individuality and Variety.
Ph. Northwood 145 Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

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For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Home Appliances. Irons, Room Heaters, etc.

A. E. Dey
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

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L. G. DWYER
(Late of Edwardson Limited)
Building Maintenance and Decorations
Tel. Pinner 106 10 Love Lane Pinner, Middx.

CORNERWAYS CAFÉ
Mrs. A. A. Stewart
58 High St. Pinner Phone Pinner 3181
MORNING REFRESHMENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets

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Come to Pophams
The West Country Shopping Rendezvous
when you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Phone Parkstone 999
MISS H. WILSON
Late Vera Mason
Hairdresser
EUGENE Permanent Waving Beauty Culturist
1 Park Terrace Commercial Road Parkstone

PARKSTONE MOTOR CO. LTD.
Station Road
WOLSELEY and HILLMAN
Sales and Service
Parkstone 1551-2

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY *No Mass* ALL ROUND SATISFACTION GIVES SERVICE *Production*
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

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Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
PETERSHAM Local Farm
FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

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High Class China and Glass Stores
121, High Street

RONALD JONES
Ladies' Hairdresser
Permanent Waving and Setting Speciality
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ENGLAND

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LEWIS & GODFREY Ltd.
Fashions Furniture
Glass and China
Removals and Storage
Russell Street and King Street
Tel. Stroud 140

SUTTON COLDFIELD

A. E. HORNE
Confectioner and Bread Specialist
ROYAL BAKERY
SUTTON COLDFIELD
Dial—SUT. 2593
Try our Delicious Cakes for Tea. Noted for Pure Home-Made Bread and Confectionery. Awarded Numerous Silver Cups, Medals and Diplomas.

Phone 978 Four Oaks
Doris Fryer
199 LICHFIELD ROAD (Opposite Jordan Road) FOUR OAKS
invites you to see her COSTUMES, DAY and EVENING GOWNS, COATS, KNITWEAR and FUR COATS

SUTTON—Surrey

Vigilant 0990 Estab. 1867
O. W. ANNETTS
PRINTSELLER PICTUREFRAMER
ARTIST MATERIALS
159 HIGH STREET, SUTTON AND AT EPSOM

IN SPITE OF RATIONING
you can still obtain a great variety of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
at
SHINNERS
of Sutton

TONBRIDGE

H. A. Austin & Daughters
125 High Street Phone 365
Hairdressers and Toilet Stores
We have Served Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for over 15 years.

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WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
FASHIONS for SPRING
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4310

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE TO

THE BON-BON SHOP
(J. C. Osmond)
8a VICTORIA PARADE
Chocolates, Confectionery

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST. TORQUAY PHONE 2011

JAMES TAYLOR
19 Lucius Street, Torquay Tel. 2580
FOOTWEAR
All Leading Makers
Repairs receive prompt attention

F. H. WILLS LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Carpets and Curtains a Speciality
9, 10, 11 Lucius Street, Torquay
Phone 2014

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road 7, Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

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THE WOOL SHOP and THE HOME ARTISTIC
Everything for Knitting and Needlework
89, Darlington St. Phone 21898

Phone 22041
ROUND-THE-CLOCK CLEANERS
ROUND the CLOCK CLEANERS
Repairs and Alterations by Expert Tailor
BERTHA HARRIS 35 VICTORIA ST.

WORTHING

The Local Food Stores
PHONE GORING 345
Depts. Groceries Provisions Fruit Fresh Vegetables Fish and Poultry
L. C. ALLEN
8 and 9
Ocean Parade
Ferring

Wales

CARDIFF

E. ROBERTS LIMITED
KINGSWAY HOUSE, CARDIFF
Branches: 1 Park Hall Buildings also 15/16, Mount Stuart Square
COMPLETE NAVAL, MILITARY and AIR FORCE
Tailors and Outfitters

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

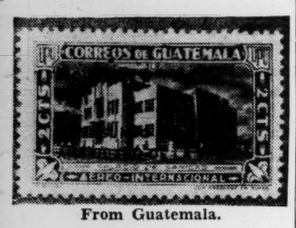
By Frank L. Wilson

Russia has issued rather a striking postage stamp this past week, a stamp devoted to the courage and heroism of the Soviet people against the onslaughts of the German invaders. The design pictures a young soldier of the Red Army about to leave home, his rifle slung over

his shoulder. At his side stands his mother, her look firm and full of courage as she bids him good-bye. Across the bottom of the stamp in Russian is the wording, "Be a Hero!" The stamp is printed in red color and its value is 30-kopecs. It is pictured with this article, as is also a 15-kopecs stamp issued in commemoration of the founding of the Central Museum of Lenin five years ago. The design of this issue pictures a group of tourists standing before the statue of Lenin in the museum. Two stamps were issued in this series, the 15-kopecs in rose color and a 45-kopecs in blue-green color, both of the same design.

Stamps From Other Lands

Australia—New values are being surcharged on the current series of stamps to accommodate the readjustment of postal rates. Three stamps have already been released, the 2½-pence on 2d., 3½d. on 3d. and 5½d. on 5d. These stamps will be replaced by new values in the



From Guatemala.

regular design. The current 1d., 2d. and 1½d. values have been issued in new colors.

Curacao—The "Netherland Zal Herrijzen" (Netherland Shall Rise Again) series of stamps has appeared and the design, which is common to all the stamps of the series, pictures the Netherlands and House of Orange flags in natural colors. Across the top is the inscription "Prins Bernhard Comite" (Prince Bernhard Committee), which committee is raising funds to purchase planes for the Dutch pilots in England. The values and colors of this set of airmail stamps include the 10-cents plus 10c., rose; 15c plus 25c., blue; 20c. plus 25c., brown; 25c. plus 25c., purple; 30c. plus 50c., orange; 35c. plus 50c., light blue; 50c. plus 50c., brown and 50c. plus 100c., ultramarine.

France — Eighteen new stamps bearing the likeness of Marshal Pétain will soon be released.

Guatemala — The inscription "Secungo Dia Pan Americano de la Salud Decembre 2, 1941" was

New Russian Designs.

overprinted in red on the 1939 2c. airmail stamp to commemorate the "Second Pan American Day of Health" which was observed on December 2nd. This stamp is shown in the cut that illustrates this article.

Liechtenstein—A series of four stamps is reported to be ready for release on January 15th. A 20-rappen in brown color will show a portrait of Duke Wenzel; a 30r., rose, a portrait of Anton Florian; a 1-franc, gray, and 1½ fr., green, a head portrait of Prince Franz Josef II. There will also be printed a miniature sheet containing one each of the four stamps.

United States

The Post Office Department has announced that airmails of United States origin for the Netherlands Indies, Nort' Borneo, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Malaya, Burma, Unoccupied China and the Near East countries of Palestine, Turkey and Syria, which, prior to the outbreak of the war, were carried over the Trans-Pacific airmail route, will be promptly routed via the new South Atlantic airmail route and Africa. Airmail for the above points will hereafter be dispatched through Miami to Lagos, Nigeria in Africa by way of Port of Spain, Trinidad; Belem, Brazil; and Bathurst, Gambia, Africa. At Lagos, Nigeria, direct connections will be made with existing British Empire airmail service now operating between Lagos and Singapore and also the Netherlands Indies.

The first official flight of the Pan American Airways airmail route from the United States to Africa which took place on December 6 will omit Liberia because of incomplete airport facilities. This means there will be no flight from Liberia to the United States on the westward return of the Clipper. The Liberian Philatelic Agency announces that covers received by them for this flight will be held at Monrovia and properly serviced as and when the first flight from Liberia to the United States actually takes place. This may take several more weeks preparation and will explain the delay in servicing covers.

Army Parachutes

The United States Army keeps a record of the length of service of all parachutes, and when they have been in use for seven years they are dispensed with.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Airplanes Carry Their Gasoline in Fabric Bags?

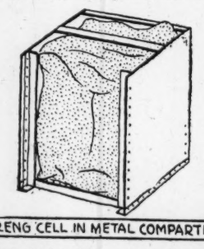
Instead of using a gas-tight metal fuel tank, an airplane may carry its gasoline in what is called a Mareng cell. This cell is a flexible bag made of airplane cloth impregnated with synthetic rubber.

The bags are tailored to the shape of the metal compartment which holds them in place in the wing, pontoon, or some other part of the plane, but are made slightly larger in each dimension than the enclosure in which they are housed. Because they are oversize, the fabric is never subjected to stretching, all the strains and stresses being taken by the metal compartment in which they are placed.

Various advantages are claimed for the Mareng cell. The synthetic rubber is not affected by gasoline, which eliminates the corrosion which occurs in metal fuel tanks. The fabric bags are much less affected by vibration than a metal fuel tank. A Mareng cell successfully endured 700 hours of testing on a high-frequency vibrating table, while 25 hours' resistance to this test is the highest required of airplane fuel tanks in any service.

When used in military planes, the Mareng cell offers the advantage of leaking relatively slowly when pierced by a bullet. The passing of a bullet through the cell fabrice results in a slit rather than a round open hole, and the pressure of the gasoline tends to close the slit and bar the escape of the fuel.

The fabric fuel cell may be removed from the plane for repairs



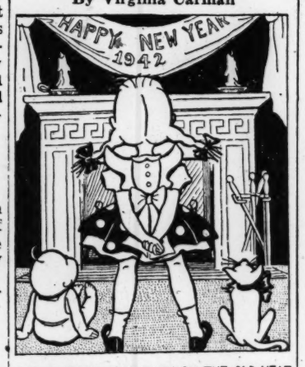
MARENG CELL IN METAL COMPARTMENT

more easily than a metal tank, for when the bag is empty it may be drawn out through a small opening in the compartment which houses it. Also, the fabric tank is more easily repaired on the field, for punctures in the cell may be sealed by the use of patches and cement, much as repairs are made on punctured automobile inner tubes.

The fabric tanks are said to permit greater fuel capacity in a given space in the plane, and to weigh less per gallon of fuel carried than conventional removable tanks made of metal.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman



I'VE TURNED MY BACK ON THE OLD YEAR TO THINK ABOUT THE NEW ALREADY THINGS ARE LOOKING UP FOR NINETEEN-FORTY-TWO

Biographical Lines

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

De Witt Clinton

1769-1828

DE WITT CLINTON is known as the "Father of the Erie Canal."
To him is due the linking of the Great Lakes with the Atlantic.
Born in New York State he came from a distinguished family.
A graduate of Columbia at seventeen, he began to study law.
At twenty-one he was secretary to his uncle, Governor Clinton.
Then he quickly rose from one political position to another.
And at thirty-four he found himself Mayor of New York City.

THE LAND north of the Ohio River had been rapidly settled.
Much grain was raised for shipment to the east and to Europe.
Hauling freight by wagon was getting more and more difficult.
The country needed cheaper, easier methods of transportation.
Men talked of excavating a canal from the Lakes to the Hudson.
But the magnitude and great cost of the work stood in its way.
Would it not mean heavy taxation, many risks, endless labor?
Congress was asked to build the canal but Congress refused.
Clinton urged the people of New York to undertake the project.
Finally he was appointed chairman of a board of commissioners.
Through his zeal preliminary preparations moved forward.
On the Fourth of July, 1817, ground was broken at Rome.
That same fall Clinton was elected Governor of New York State.
And criticism mounted, growing more and more threatening.

"UTTERLY absurd to dig a canal across a 360-mile territory! . . ."
"Boats will never make their way from the Lakes to the sea! . . ."
And "Clinton's big ditch" became the standing joke of the day.
His opponents gained a majority in both legislative branches.
At times the work stopped for lack of funds to be carried on.
Now halting, now hasting, the canal slowly advanced, however.
An army of laborers cut down forests, blasted through rock.
With locks they carried the bed up seemingly impossible hills.
They led it over rivers in aqueducts, continuing untiringly.
After years of struggle the last spadeful of earth was lifted.
The waters of Lake Erie rushed into the vast excavation. . . .
It was the greatest engineering feat Americans had ever seen.
New York heard the news via the fire of cannon along the route.
A triumphal barge carried De Witt Clinton down the canal.
People gathered in multitude to cheer the Governor as he passed.
And the joyous flotilla reached the sea amid wild enthusiasm. . . .

IT HAD COST $1 to carry a bushel of wheat across the State.
The trip from Buffalo to New York had taken about three weeks.
Now the freight rate was reduced to some forty cents a bushel.
And transportation time was shortened to less than a week.
The farmers enjoyed a cheap means of marketing their products.
Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany grew rapidly.
Scores of thriving towns sprang up along the banks of the canal.
New York City became the ocean gateway for the great lakes. . . .
In 1826 Clinton was re-elected by a rousing majority.

THE FAMOUS Erie Canal no longer exists as such.
In its place a great barge canal system has been constructed.
Thirty-six locks conduct vessels between the two terminals.
At present it can accommodate barges 300 feet in length.
Such craft can transport about 3,000 tons of freight.
In time the system may be enlarged and become a ship canal.
Then people will enjoy a spectacle never witnessed before:
They will see ocean steamers plying a wide artificial river—
A river flowing majestically from end to end of New York State.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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In Lighter Vein

Ingenious Display

Travelers arriving in Vichy from Paris say that a well-known Paris bookshop cleared all books from its window and replaced them with enormous portraits of the two Dictators between which a very small volume of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" was put.

After several days, the Germans discovered the "display" and closed the shop.—Daily Express, London.

The Critics

The orderly officer was going his rounds at breakfast and stopped at one table with the usual query, "Any complaints?"

One soldier sprang up and said: "Yes, sir, this tea tastes of chloride of lime."

The officer took the mug, sniffed the contents, then sipped delicately. "Nonsense," he pronounced. "That's carbolic acid!"—Montreal Star.

Lan' Sakes!

Two matrons got into a bus at the height of the evening rush hour. When they alighted they used the front door, interfering with a lot of people who were trying to get in.

"Use the rear door, please," said the driver with a good deal of irritation.

Both ladies were by this time on the curb but they turned, entered the bus again, walked through to the back door and exited.

The driver couldn't even speak for 10 blocks.

A Verse for Today . . .

I laid me down and slept; I awaked, for the LORD *sustained me.*—Ps. 3:5.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

For the sake of a number of correspondents who ask for advice in securing a knowledge of the elementary "Art of Assembly," we reprint the article "Admonition," published in the Monitor of October 3rd.

Admonition

Four fifths of the procedure in the average deliberative body is confined to the main motion—study and practice will secure you proficiency in their exercise.

There are a number of other things that you may do, but there is nothing else that you must do in order to carry a proposition from its inception to its acceptance or rejection. Practice each step audibly in the privacy of your own room, or better, still, with a group.

We do not include debate in the indispensable forms, for many motions are offered and acted on without any discussion at all. Debate is desirable when there is difference of opinion but it is not necessary for a legal transaction.

In your practice, rise, address the chair, give your name, repeat the name as the chair should do, and so on. Do not attempt debate until you have acquired ease in the other three forms, then try debate. You will soon overcome fear and self-consciousness. Such practice will develop clear thinking, concise speaking and definite action. You will enjoy the practical application of definite rules to the problem you have before you. You will come to know when you are right and why you are right—you will know when others are right or not and why.

But do not think you can achieve this without preliminary practice. A business meeting is no more the place for a lesson procedure than a concert is the place for a music lesson.

Even a small knowledge of correct procedure will awaken much personal satisfaction and will enable you to render valuable service; above all you will realize that you are taking your place alongside the pillars of popular government.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

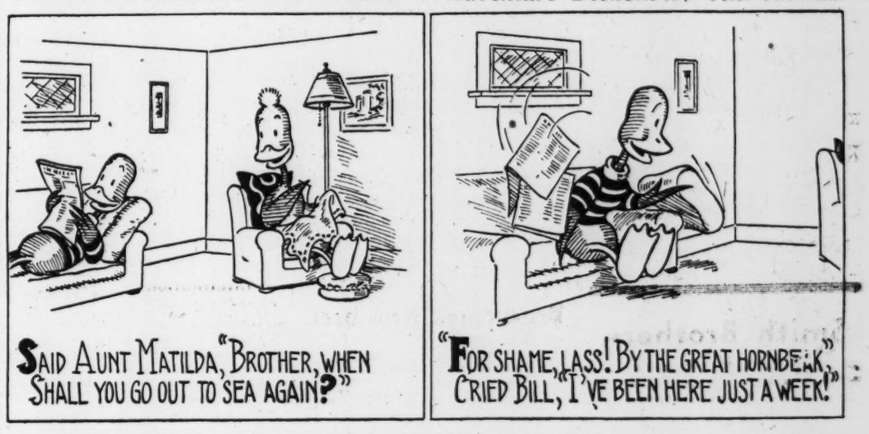
His Tribute

(The Belfast News Letter)

Belfast, Ireland

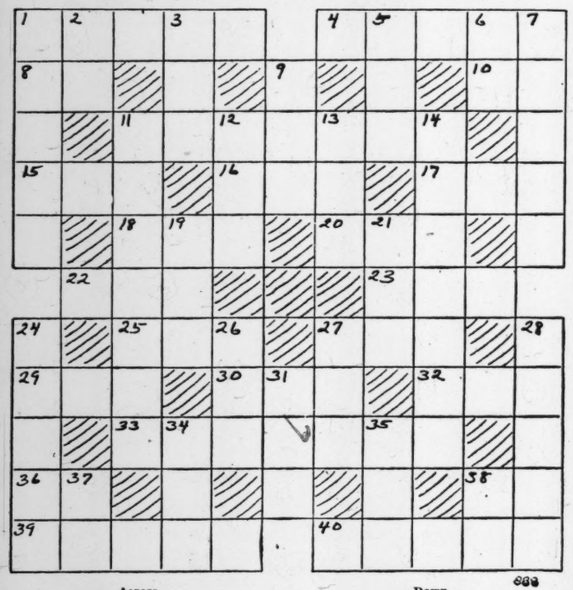
A Belfast lady was selling Remembrance Day poppies in Arthur Square and scarcely noticed a lad who was singing for coppers to people queued up for admission to a cinema. He was poorly clad and looked as if a good meal would not have gone amiss with him. He finished his song and made his collection. Then, when the queue had passed into the cinema, he approached the lady and poured all his takings into her collection box. He would take neither a poppy nor help which she offered, nor would he withhold a single copper from his sacrifice. How many, I wonder, gave in that spirit?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Adventure Beckons* By The Hagers


SAID AUNT MATILDA, "BROTHER, WHEN SHALL YOU GO OUT TO SEA AGAIN?"
"FOR SHAME, LASS! BY THE GREAT HORNBEAK," CRIED BILL, "I'VE BEEN HERE JUST A WEEK!"
"NOW, BILL," MATILDA QUACKED, "YOU'RE WRONG. I'VE BEEN DOWN ON THE FARM TOO LONG;
I WANT TO SEE THE WORLD," SAID SHE. "PLEASE TAKE ME WITH YOU OUT TO SEA!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Cross in Swiss flag is of what color?
4—Bibliognost is versed in knowledge about what?
8—What is an artificial language?
10—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
11—What island is celebrated as birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte?
15—Article.
16—What is Japan's monetary unit?
17—What is an instrumental duet?
18—What general was defeated at Battle of Gettysburg?
20—What State lies between California and Utah (abbr.)?
22—What is highest note of gamut?
23—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
25—What is a city of Paraguay?
27—What is prickly covering of seeds of certain plants?
29—What Greek god was supposed to inspire sudden fright?
30—What is a varying measure of yarn?
32—Would you sew, row, or eat a placket?
33—Whom does Rowena marry in Scott's novel?
36—Within.
38—What country lies between Mediterranean and the Atlantic (abbr.)?
39—What English poet wrote "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern"?
40—What article of food is subject of novel by Charles G. Norris?

Down

1—Pen-pushers do what for a livelihood?
2—What is a cry of surprise?
3—Duplex house is supposed to contain how many families?
5—The grampus is what?
6—What State of U. S. is noted for its fine horses (abbr.)?
7—Who is famous for his nature stories?
9—Employ.
11—"Nymph of Fontainebleau" (Louvre) is work of what sculptor?
12—What is used to make black bread?
13—Tavern.
14—Who is hero of Hervey Allen's well-known novel?
19—Would you eat or don a May Duke?
21—What is a large bird of Australia?
24—What is a country of southwestern Europe?
26—Wing.
27—What is an expression of contempt?
28—What weapon might have a Toledo blade?
31—Being.
34—To contend.
35—What is supported by a rowlock?
37—Not any.
38—What is 4th tone of diatonic scale?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

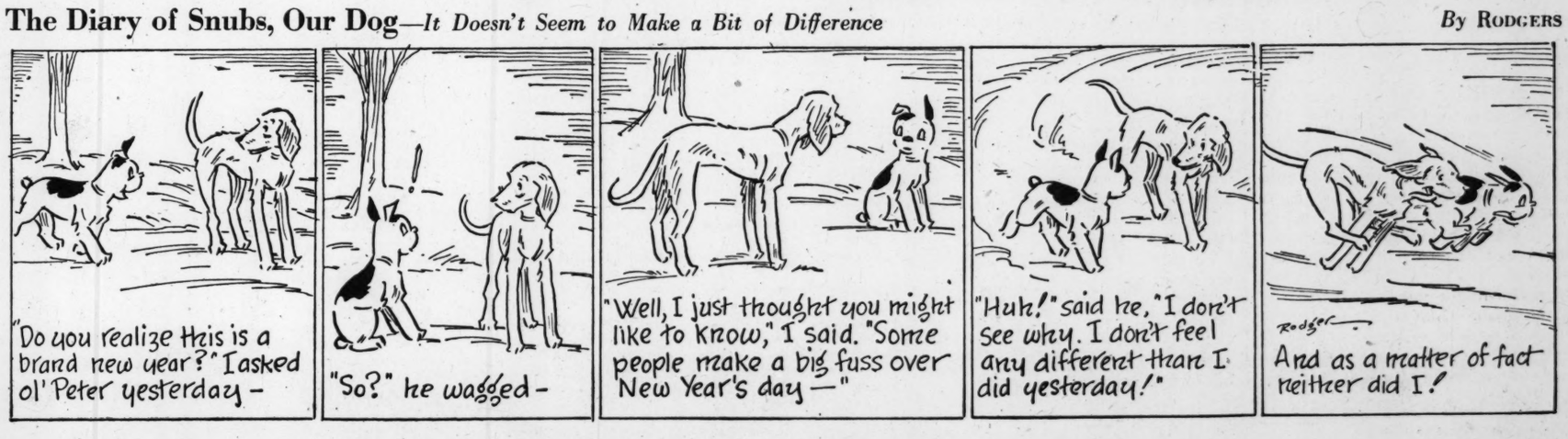
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*New Year Resolution*

By Le Pelley

AH — THE NEW YEAR! WHAT A BEAUTIFUL DAY — WHAT MARVELOUS AIR — !!
I COULD JUST SHUT MY EYES AND SOAK IT ALL IN ....
SNIFF SNIFF
BAM
ON THE OTHER HAND, I GUESS I'D BETTER KEEP MY EYES OPEN!
KING
DP!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Doesn't Seem to Make a Bit of Difference*

By Rodgers


"Do you realize this is a brand new year?" I asked ol' Peter yesterday—
"So?" he wagged—
"Well, I just thought you might like to know," I said. "Some people make a big fuss over New Year's day—"
"Huh!" said he, "I don't see why. I don't feel any different than I did yesterday!"
Rodger
And as a matter of fact neither did I!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Motorcar Goes to War

So long as their greatest mass-production industry rolled along "in high" Americans could not jerk themselves fully out of the business-as-usual attitude. Now that the sale of automobiles has been halted and plans shaped drastically to curtail and ration all production for civilian use, many folk will feel that America really is at war.

This order will work sharp changes in the living arrangements and plans of millions of American families. They will know that their contribution to the war starts today. Most citizens will make it in good spirit, recognizing that any sacrifices they may make will be small compared with those required of the millions of people who make, sell or service motorcars.

Indeed, the public has been much more ready for this step than the industry or the Government. When Leon Henderson first said more than a year ago that there should be curtailment of motorcar production, it was not the public which scoffed. And when Walter Reuther proposed in December, 1940, that automobile plants use their reserve facilities for the production of 500 planes a day, it was Detroit and Washington which rejected the plan. Not until August 1, was there any cut in an output which had run over 5,000,000 cars and trucks for 1941.

Until then materials and machines which will now be turned to war production continued to turn out chrome-bedecked, streamlined and mechanically marvelous pleasure cars. The motorcar industry has done some splendid work in war production, building new plants in record time and adapting mass-production methods to tanks and planes and guns. But compared with what it might have done history may show that its performance has been no better than that of organized labor, which has been so properly censured for strikes.

When the Reuther plan was proposed its author declared that the great majority of machine tools used for making cars could be adapted to planes. Detroit raised all kinds of objections and Washington did not force a test. The situation was graphically put in testimony before the Tolan committee, by Alex Taub, a former employee of General Motors:

> Ten months ago, when I first returned to America the state of mind of industries such as the motorcar industry was still against any interference with their normal business. Defense work was only acceptable to those who foresaw a possible cut in their output, and these were few. At that time the announced percentage of facilities available for defense work was in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. Today, with curtailment on the premises, it is freely admitted that 50 per cent of the facilities can be used for defense with a possibility in certain areas of extending this to 70 per cent. We have one instance of actual practice where nearer to 90 per cent is used.

The motorcar industry was, like labor, human. Today it is loyally responding to the new all-out war demands. The only reason for going back over the past is to avoid similar mistakes in the future. If the Government and the industry's leaders can look ahead now as they might have a year ago, they will not merely ration motorcars; they will adapt America's greatest mass-production industry so quickly and fully that America will this year gain the advantage she naturally should have in motorized warfare.

Despair Voices Hope

The note of despair in Marshal Pétain's address on New Year's Day registers, paradoxically, the reviving hopes of Frenchmen. The paradox is not difficult to unravel. The Pétain "revolution" was undertaken on the assumption of a swift victory for the Axis. Only in that event could the French will to freedom be disciplined into conformity with a "new order" in Europe. Only as this "new order" assured dignity and prosperity to France could Pétain have established his "revolution."

Not only has the war not ended in Axis victory—which now is farther off than ever—but the "exigencies of occupation" by Nazi troops, the division of France into two zones, and the continuing strenuousness of Nazi armistice terms, are causing Marshal Pétain serious difficulties. His speech was directed to Germany as plainly as to Frenchmen. Things are not going well for Vichy, and unless the Nazis are willing to risk chaos in France, they would do well to help Vichy show Frenchmen some favorable results of collaboration. This is what Marshal Pétain was saying to Berlin.

The timing of the plea should make it all the more impressive. It is delivered at a moment when the Nazis are suffering major reverses on two fronts, and when American participation in the war makes a Nazi victory not only extremely distant but altogether improbable. Naturally Vichy is having a harder time than ever keeping the French people "in order." Marshal Pétain seems to hint that without further concessions from Germany, Vichy may not be able to distract French attention from newer promises of French rivival which do not depend on Nazi favor.

Jingle Bells

Americans will be glad to learn that horses are holding their own in American farming. There must always be horses enough for sleigh rides!

Do you remember? How Jed Evans who ran the livery stable used to drive a rollicking, singing, joking crowd to the next town? Jed was famous for his sleigh rides. He had a pair of snappy, fast-trotting Morgans that he hitched to a long sled with deep sides.

The sled bottom was thickly carpeted with crisp oat straw; over this was a layer of blankets, and still more blankets to keep folks warm. A generation ago people of all ages went on sleigh rides: to a Grange supper, church social, or local talent play.

Bells jingling. Frosty-clear air. Stars twinkling. Moon shining. Sled runners creaking on hard-packed snow. Laughter and fun. A walk up Sand Hill. Downhill speed. Calls to the farm houses. People waving. Good fun. "O'er the fields we go, laughing all the way."

Lindbergh and Unity

Among all the good Americans who are offering their services to their country, Charles A. Lindbergh gets particular attention because he symbolizes the national unity born at Pearl Harbor. His knowledge and experience should be useful to the Army Air Corps. He knows at first-hand some of the flying and navigational problems of the North Pacific, as those who read Mrs. Lindbergh's "North to the Orient" may recall. But it is chiefly because he has held a unique place in America that his volunteering will make Americans of all kinds feel better.

Like millions of others who hoped to keep America out of war, he is now prepared to give everything to insure victory. The Army will not ask whether he has changed his views, citizens who differed with him should respect his action and refrain from any revival of old antagonisms. On the question most urgently before Americans—winning the war—there are no "sides."

On that other vastly important question—winning the peace—Americans still have to achieve unity and in doing so it is going to be necessary to discuss the views Mr. Lindbergh symbolizes. To unite because Pearl Harbor was attacked—without agreeing at all on why it was attacked—is to unite only for the war.

Two main questions remain to be settled: 1. Where should American defense begin? 2. Is this merely a political struggle or are moral values involved which America must defend?

The first question has always been primarily one of strategy. It should have been discussed as a matter of judgment, based on military and historical experience. Some Army men preferred the strategy favored by the Lindbergh school—defending America only in the Western Hemisphere—to the task they will now loyally perform of defending America by holding the anti-Axis outposts.

The Lend-Lease Act really confirmed the United States on the latter course and Japan seems to have determined the main lines of strategy for the duration of the war. Civilian opinion, however, may still emphasize protection of continental America rather than the sending of supplies to the Allies. And the minute peace comes, America's share in maintaining it will be profoundly influenced by opinions about whether America could have kept out of war or could have defended itself alone. The better recent experience is understood the less danger there will be of repeating the mistakes made last time.

The other question—that of moral values—may appear very simple under war's impact. Those of us who have always felt that freedom and justice constituted vital interests perilously attacked by the Axis should not now "rub it in" to those who saw the war mainly as a struggle for power.

There is continuing need for discerning and emphasizing true moral values and America's inescapable commitment to them if the peace is to be built on firm ground.

Dealing With Fear

There is a law against spreading rumors that a bank's financial condition is unsound. It might be helpful if there were penalties for spreading rumors that a Nation's health condition is unsound. Particularly at a time when Axis terrorism is using the weapons of fear and suggestion to undermine the defense of peoples who will not bend the knee, guess-work predictions of epidemics in the United States must be questioned. It is to be noted that in the present case the fear is directly related to army camps.

The physicians who predicted an influenza epidemic at the Atlantic City convention of the American Public Health Association disclaimed any intention of trying "to throw a scare" into people. But as spread through the press that was the effect upon many. Nor, as reported, were the predictions accompanied either with real evidence of the approach of the disease or with helpful proposals for dealing with it.

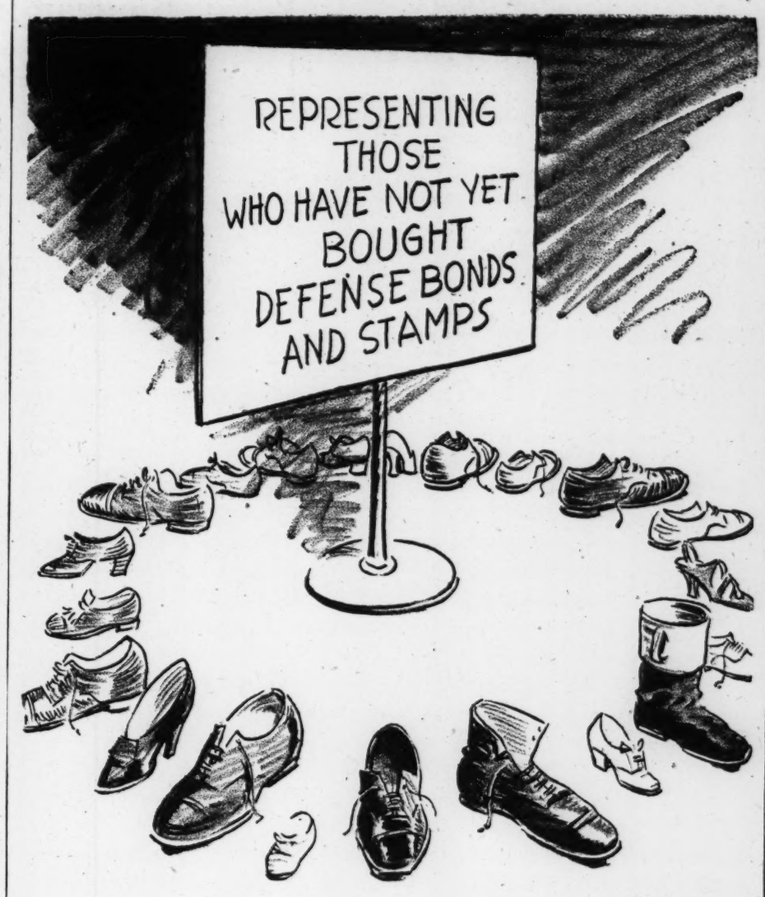
The reported basis for the prediction was the statement that a year ago there was a "minor epidemic" and that there was something similar in 1916. But "influenza epidemics" are reported year after year and their causes remain mysteries to medical men. Why then assume that a certain one "has lain dormant" or that it is "possibly building up its virulence"? The Associated Press reports that "the scientists did not know when or where the epidemic would strike."

But many doctors do know that fear contributes to disease. They know too that it can be eliminated. Men, women and children have proved it. Not by saying, "I won't be afraid," but by breaking the fetters of superstition, by understanding the reasons for fearlessness. A few weeks ago the American press was headlining a notable example of fear and its evil effects overcome by a little girl's prayerful trust in God's goodness. Elsewhere on this page that story is effectively retold and used to point up the question, "Why should we not all be free from fear?"

Some day those who spread rumors of epidemics will be classed with those who started the witchcraft panic in Salem. Meanwhile, all who dwell "in the secret place of the most High" (in the knowledge of His love) can combat the contagion of fear and prove the promise, "neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

Premier Tojo of Japan rides about Tokyo every morning at sunrise for half an hour. Is it possible that he needs reassurance about the Rising Sun?

"If the Shoe Fits—"



"Why Should We Not All Be Free From Fear?"

Fear is a dreadful thing. It incapacitates the mind, numbs the nerves, disables the muscles, perverts thought, and paralyzes action.

Take a plank and lay it on the ground.

You can walk that plank without the slightest difficulty.

You can run across it—skip across.

To do so is no task, no strain because you have no fear.

But suspend that plank 200 feet in the air and contemplate walking across it.

You falter, you tremble.

Your knees grow weak, your heart grows faint, your head becomes dizzy.

And if in that condition you try to cross the plank you fail and fall.

There is nothing the matter with you, however, but fear. . . .

You have doubtless, friends, all read the story of little Pamela Hollingworth.

She wandered away from a family picnic party in the high mountains of New Hampshire.

The mountains are wild country, bleak and cold, covered with tangled brush and rugged stone. . . .

Moreover, during the eight days that Pamela was lost rain fell frequently and the cold often reached 11 degrees below freezing.

Pamela was only five years old—hardly more than a baby—and the child was without food for eight days and without proper protective clothing. . . .

How did that little child endure all that severity of cold and hunger?

Could you have done it, gentle reader, with all the strength of your maturer years?

Certainly you could if you were not afraid and Pamela was not afraid.

She said she KNEW her father would find her. . . .

And she had FAITH not only in the devotion of her father but in the goodness of God.

Her parents were religious people and they had taught her this simple child's prayer.

> "Father-Mother God,
> Loving me,—
> Guard me when I sleep;
> Guide my little feet
> Up to Thee."

[The quoted prayer is from "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mary Baker Eddy.]

So Pamela had faith in the goodness of man and the love of God. . . .

Why should such a case of faith and courage triumphing over material obstacles be so rare?

Why should it not be an everyday occurrence with everyone?

We know what evil fear will wreak.

We know what strength the spirit gives, what healing and upholding influence it exerts.

Why should we not all be free from fear?

Why should we not all have a deeper confidence in the goodness of man and a sure faith in the love of God?—*Detroit News.*

Down the Middle of the Road

America, 1941

By Erwin D. Canham

(Excerpts from an address before the Rotary Club of Boston)

"America, 1941." That covers a lot of sins.

It covers the Congressmen who refused to fortify Guam. Guam which today might have been a spearhead aimed at Japan's supply lines to Malaya and the Philippines. Guam, which might have shortened this war by one year or two and saved countless American blood and treasure.

It covers the Army officers who refused to order enough long-range fighter planes. Planes which today might be redeeming Manila. Planes which might have landed at Wake Island and kept that heroic garrison in American hands.

It covers the OPM officials, and the New Deal higher-ups, who refused to build adequate stock-piles of rubber or tin. . . .

But "America, 1941," covers a certain amount of incipient glory, too. It covers men who did have foresight before December 7, and tried to get us all awake. It covers a President who warned us repeatedly for years that ultimately the war-mad aggressors would strike at us. It covers many newspapers which tried to tell this story down through the years.

And "America, 1941," covers a nation which—after December 7—*united* as Americans will always unite in peril.

* * *

Our obstructionists in Congress now sing the patriotic song, but they have probably not finished running up a big bill for the rest of us to pay. . . . Take Senator Wheeler. He said the other day that we could have retaliated against Japan if the United States hadn't "given away so much of our material." Can any sane, intelligent person be persuaded by such reasoning? If we had not outfitted Britain, and helped to keep the Atlantic lifeline open, Germany today might be the conqueror in the British Isles, in Africa, and perhaps in South America as well. Japan would be the complete conqueror in the Philippines, in Malaya, and one hesitates to say where-not. Because of the British, the Russian, the Dutch, and the other free peoples, there is today real hope of defeating the treacherous aggressors. But if we hadn't "given away" those tools with which they resisted the enemy, the United States would be squarely back on its heels today. The aggressors might have overwhelming naval power with parts of the British and French fleets; they would probably have overwhelming building power in shipyards, aircraft factories, munitions plants. Where would we be getting our tin and rubber? And at what a price! . . .

And yet our erstwhile isolationists still say in effect that we should have let Britain be beaten, let Russia succumb, let China and the brave little Dutch be crushed, let Australia and Canada be under-cut.

As the war wears on . . . we may hear loud demands for a separate peace. We may hear the defeatist wail, in a dozen insidious and persistent forms. But surely these will not prevail. . . .

The roots of 1941 go back to the earliest history of man. They go back to the two basically different concepts of man and the State. On the one hand is our idea: that governments exist to protect the rights and freedoms and happiness of men, because man is the noblest work of God. Man is something more than a machine; man is the highest expression on this sphere of the idea of God, of a central governing Principle of the universe. In our concept, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man are fundamental. And that means that the individual is tremendously important: Government exists for him.

On the other hand, there is the totalitarian idea—an idea as old as human tyranny itself—which would say that men exist chiefly to advance the power of the State. That concept also denies the brotherhood of man. It says that some men belong to a master race, and others to a slave race. It denies the essentials of Christianity by denying brotherhood, and by denying brotherhood it denies the fatherhood of God. . . .

* * *

We know the war may be long and costly. We do not know *how* we will work out a durable peace. We know that we *have* to. We do not need to despair. We do not even have to assume that the war must needs be long. We have to prepare for a long war, but many things can happen in many ways. We cannot count on a single one of these happenings. But the seeds of weakness, the wicked seeds of self-destruction, are deep in the Nazi system.

The incredible is today the rule. So we must get set for whatever comes, knowing only that we are fighting and standing for something more than nationalistic pride or pelf. One does not like to talk in terms of a religious war. But surely it is clear that this is a struggle in its fundamentals . . . between man as the son of God and man as a machine. And man as the son of God must inevitably triumph, no matter in how many valleys of the shadow he must walk on his pathway toward the stars.

Mirror of World Opinion

This Must Not Happen Again

Why is democracy now on the defensive nearly everywhere as the greatest battles the world has seen are raging on 2,000 miles of battlefront? The answer is simple.

We won our high objectives [in 1917-18], and a few politicians threw them away. It was a small group, a minority of each party, forming in their total a bare one-third of the Senate.

First they blocked ratification of the peace treaty and the covenant of the new international government. Then they said that if the clauses in the covenant which provided for military enforcement of the decisions of the League and the judgments of its World Court were removed, they would consent to ratification. The recalcitrant Senators then refused ratification on the ground that so weak a body could do no real good. . . . This must not happen again.—DR. JOHN H. SHERMAN, President of Webber College, Babson Park, Fla.

The Wide Horizon

What Lies at Hand

By Mary Zirkle

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

The time has come to wear a uniform, visible or invisible. For the women of America who pilot airplanes, or drive ambulances, or carry out any of the numberless other official duties connected with the war, the uniform will be worn proudly as a badge and symbol of active participation.

But millions of us women living between the two great mountain ranges are not likely to be called upon as air-raid wardens or fire watchers, and are prevented by the needs of our young families from taking part in the more active adventures of wartime. Yet the flame of patriotism burns no less brightly in us than in those on the firing lines, and we have special reason to be filled with a determination that these young lives we are guiding shall grow up into a world where each of them may have a right to his individual self-respect and dignity.

* * *

What, then, can we do—that this high resolve may not be dissipated into futile clamoring to be of service, or into self-destroying hatred of the enemy? Most of us can drive cars, but while our services may yet be needed, there is little or no public demand for this talent at the moment. But sewing machines—ah yes, you say, we knew it would work around to that. Sewing and knitting and tending to children—haven't we always done that?

To be sure; those things are our specialties, and some of us may claim to be good at them. It may be that we will have air raids here in the Middle West. At any rate, we should prepare ourselves for them, mentally as well as physically. That is in the realm of possibilities, but in the realm of certainties, we can know for sure that our children who are to inherit this world we now seek to shape must be brought up in homes where there is courage and character and laughter; that there are people, our friends at home and abroad, who are desperately in need of every bit of sewing we can do, and that every garment we knit will bring comfort and cheer to someone.

* * *

Today my neighbor and I went (not for the first time) to the local Red Cross sewing room. There were many bolts of goods, and many skeins of yarn, but not so many workers. In particular, there was a shortage of requests to take out for home work such garments as the dark coveralls for children aged six to ten. The sewing on these presents some difficulty and is not particularly interesting. It is just work. So, no doubt, are a good many of the tasks on a battleship.

We came away, with the coveralls in our bundles, and sweaters to knit while we listen to the war bulletins. It isn't much to do, we said, but we really don't expect to win the war singlehanded. The sailors out in the Pacific and in the China Sea and the North Atlantic are helping us. They can't very well knit and sew, but we can. They are doing the duty that lies at hand for them, and this, the manufacture of these coveralls and sweaters, is the thing that lies at our hands now.

* * *

Perhaps before long more may be required of us. At this moment the things that we can see to do are to manage our households as sensibly and economically as possible, never forgetting that we have the care of future citizens of what we hope and believe will be a brave new world; to sew and knit for war relief; to see that our local relief problems are met; and above all to keep our heads and not indulge in hysteria. We would not believe and pass on wild rumors concerning a neighbor; no more should we concerning our army and navy. We have a right to know the truth, but the truth will not be served by idle talk. We may not, as our English cousins are said to do in times of stress, "fly into a great calm"; the American temperament, like the American climate, is not English. The American equivalent is, "keep your wits about you and go to work."

And, come to think of it, there is plenty of that to be done, even for the Middle Western housewife and mother who can't pilot an airplane. If we each do, diligently, what lies at hand to do, we will soon uncover more and more tasks: and if we cannot win the war singlehanded, we can at least each lift a little instead of being a drag on the national machinery.

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